

A REPORT
ON
PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN
THE TRIBAL AREAS OF GOLAGHAT
AND SIVASAGAR DISTRICT OF ASSAM

Conducted By-

ASSAM INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH FOR TRIBALS AND
SCHEDULED CASTES, KHANAPARA, GUWAHATI-22

YEAR: 2011-12

PREFACE:

The state of Assam is the habitat of many colourful but most of the tribes around developed population on the two river valleys of the Brahmaputra and Barak. So the tribal communities constitute an important segment of the population of Assam. But these communities still suffer from various problems.

Essential elements of better living conditions-such as roads, schools, hospitals and provision of drinking water should form part of overall development of tribal people.

But it may be apprehended that the benefits of tribal development programmes, instead of going to the tribal communities have been appropriated in a large measure by the exploitant elements. Mere augmentation of economic resources for tribal development did not therefore, help the tribals to the extent anticipated. Besides, inadequate implementations of the programmes hinder the process of development of tribals.

Predominance of agriculture is a prime characteristic of the economy of the tribal people in Assam. But agriculture suffers from low production, low investment, low income generation, etc., which have put the tribal peoples in to the clutches money lenders. Besides, inadequate irrigation facilities, non-utilisation of modern techniques, non availability of HYV seeds, inefficient marketing facilities are the major problems pertaining to agriculture in tribal areas of Assam. In addition, occurrence of flood creates havoc in tribal areas.

So the structure of land tenure, credit and marketing agencies for curbing the exploitative middlemen will have to be replaced for the benefit of the tribals.

Keeping this in view, the present study has been confined to the Mising tribe of Golaghat and Sivasagar district of Assam. The main aim of the research study is to address the major obstacles of agricultural development and to articulate the prospects of agricultural allied activities in the Mising tribe inhabited areas, so that the planners, policy makers get authentic information about the actual problems of the people to formulate the appropriate development strategies to accelerate the pace of agricultural development.

I offer my thanks to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi, Govt. of India and Welfare of Plain Tribes and Backward Classes, Govt. of Assam for entrusting this Directorate for carrying out research studies on issues related to agricultural problems. I also express my thanks to Dr. G. C. Sharma Thakur, Ex-Director AIRTSC for extending necessary help in various ways. I deeply acknowledge the valuable guidance and help extended in course of the project by Mr. G.C. Kakoti, Jt. Director, and Mrs. Juri Gagoi, ACS, Deputy Director, AIRTSC.

Thanks also go to Mr. Hori Chandra Morang, and Mr. Debobrata Laskar, Senior Investigator, AIRTSC, who were entrusted with the task of conducting this research study. Thanks also go to the field Investigators for their sincere effort.

I also extend my thanks to various individuals, villagers and departments for extending necessary help to the field investigators without whose co-operation the research project would not have been completed in the specific time frame.

In fine, I offer my heartfelt thanks to my colleague officers and staff for their help and co-operation in conducting the study.

Dinesh Sharma, ACS

Director,

Assam Institute of Research for
Tribals and Scheduled Castes,
Khanapara, Guwahati-22

Sl.No	CONTENTS:	Pages
1	CHAPTER -1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Objectives • Methodology 	1-3
2	CHAPTER-2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A short Profile of Golaghat District • A short Profile of Sivasagar District • The Misings -A brief Ethnographic Note 	4-8
3	CHAPTER-3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of Village Schedule • Analysis of Household Schedule 	9-61 9-31 32-61
4	CHAPTER-4 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY	62-69
5	CHAPTER-5 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS	70-74
6	APPENDICES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendice-1 Village Schedule • Appendice-2 Household Schedule 	75-96 75-82 83-96

CHAPTER-1

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Perhaps no other issues other than agricultural and land tenure, deserves more attention in any discussion of socio-economic development of the ethnic groups. The age old economic backwardness development planning, political ups and downs, agricultural transformation, tribal socio-cultural institution et al are closely related to the basic nature of agrarian issue.

In fact agriculture in its broad sense includes all human activities, particularly in case of tribals, in which land plays the most vital role. The cultivation of paddy, seasonal crops and vegetables, horticultural items, preparation of fodder and cattle feed, aromatic plants, raising bamboo and timber species, fishery, sericulture etc. are some of the broad patterns of land utilization in agriculture.

The British administrators, before Independence, preferred not to interfere with the traditional agricultural system. But after independence the planners took ambitious schemes of tribal welfare under the canopy of community development (Block Development) and other welfare schemes. The tribal areas were opened up. The market economy started and there was rapid process of monetization. Growth with development was the motto and agricultural inputs were offered to the tribal people also. Irrigation facilities were provided. It was fact that development is a synchronized process of social and economic change.

Population growth and food production are viewed in the context of agricultural development. The growth of agricultural production in the context of plains tribes is absorbed by growth of population, fragmentation of agriculture lands and low production due to the practice of tribals apathy towards introduction of modern agricultural practices. Here again age old poverty largely affects the growth.

Assam is basically a land of cultivation with more than seventy percent of the population is deriving their livelihood from fields. The contribution of the agricultural sector to state income is also quite significant. The state has a gross cropped area of 35 lakh hectares and more than 70 percent of it being accounted for food grain crops above. Paddy alone covers 25 lakhs hectares. Other crops include jute, sugarcane, mustard, pulses, potato, maize, wheat and vegetables.

The abundant rainfall coupled with natural fertility caused due to flood creates a right ambience for ushering in a green revolution. More than 90% of the area under agriculture is rain fed. The agriculture therefore predominately depends on nature. At the same time vagaries of nature are more in Assam requiring large scale production of 'Rabi Crops'. Thus alternative cropping somehow neutralizes the

devastations. Due to agricultural planning the state has made significant stride in the agricultural sector.

Agricultural development in the flood prone areas requires irrigation facilities and efforts have been made to dig shallow tube well. So far the department of Agriculture installed 29940 shallow tube wells. Similarly power tillers also have become popular among the peasants. It has been observed that the cropping pattern among the scheduled tribes is mostly substantive food crop oriented. This has been necessitated owing largely due to little or no transport facility. What is available for market is also not sold by the people themselves and in most cases middlemen / traders get the benefit. They have learnt by experience that commercial crops at best give them small amount of money that is required for the procurement of consumer's goods that they do not produce themselves.

Agricultural technology has reached its peak with the genetically breakthrough in evolving high yielding crops. They commonly achieved self sufficiency within a very short time with this introduction turned as green revolution. But due to various factors the tribal people by and large, are not going form for technological advances. If proper effort is made the HYV crops can change the agricultural scenario in the tribal areas.

While studying the development of agriculture we will have to give due consideration to use of forests, fisheries, veterinary and allied aspects as those are intimately related to agricultural development. For example a tribal cultivator and for that matter are any rural cultivator earmarks a small plot of land in the agricultural field for catching fish. Even while ploughing the filed the cultivators catch fish from the fields. Similarly the forest provides them with the paraphernalia required for making plough and other essential items. It has been observed that most of the tribal cultivators, other than those were flood is an annual phenomenon, prefer to keep a small forest behind the back of their households. Again the women folk bring edible roots, herbs, creepers and fuel from the forests. In their leisure hours the men folk prepare handicraft items and serve of the handicraft items and serve of the households earn money by selling those in local hats.

Although much has been canvassed regarding use of technology in agriculture, yet most of the tribal people (except a negligible peculiar families) are tilling the laughs with the age old plough drawn by bullocks and bullocks are the life spring to them. Thus agriculture without bullocks for the poorer section, are thinkable.

Besides the womenfolk constitute much be helping men folk in addition to caring for the children, rearing poultries, ducks, weaving clothes, not only for their use but for the use of members of the family.

In this backdrop development of agriculture should be a holistic approach involving multi-disciplines. Merely blaming the cultivators for not using fertilizers, chemicals, tractors will not do any good because they have multifarious problem like shortage of land, land alienation, indebtedness chronic poverty, lower literacy etc. if the economic problems are solved, as well as socio-economic condition.

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of the present study are-

- i) To study the present pattern of agriculture in the tribal areas;
- ii) To identify the socio-economic factors that lead to low productivity of agriculture in the tribal areas;
- iii) To examine the problems of traditional method of agriculture;
- iv) To find out the level of acceptance of new agricultural practices by the tribals and constraints faces by them;
- v) To study the impacts of flood and erosion in development of agriculture; and
- vi) To suggest some measures to improve existing pattern of agriculture;

1.3 METHODOLOGY:

The entire research study is carried out in Golaghat and Sivasagar districts of Assam. The Mising tribe has been selected for the study. In order to achieve the objectives of the research study multi-stage random sampling method has been adopted. In Golaghat district, 15 Mising tribe dominated villages were selected randomly, under Golaghat West development block, Bokakhat and 375 sample households were selected for the study. On the other hand, 12 Mising tribe dominated villages of Sivasagar district were selected randomly for the purpose of the study and 300 sample households also covered. In order to collect primary data two structured schedules viz., village schedule and household schedule were used. The official field investigators have collected field data by surveying sample villages as well as sample households by using these schedules. The secondary data was collected from sources like Census of India, Economic Survey of Assam, Statistical hand book of Assam and other published materials relating to agriculture. All collected data were duly analysed and a report was prepared on the findings of the village and household schedule. The field data collection was carried out in the month of June, 2011 to August 2011 and tabulation work and compilation of data was completed within the month of October, 2011.

CHAPTER-2

2.1 A SHORT PROFILE OF GOLAGHAT DISTRICT:

Golaghat district is one of the important district of Assam, covering area of 3502 sq.km as per 2001 census. It is surrounded by Sonitpur, Jorhat, Nagaon, Karbi angling District and Nagaland state. There are three sub-division namely Golaghat, Dhansiri and Bokakhat. There are seven development block in the district namely- Golaghat North, Golaghat Central, Golaghat West, Golaghat East, Golaghat South and Gamariguri. The world famous Kaziranga national park is located in this district.

The total population of the district according to 2011 (provisional) census is 1058674, comprising 539949 males, and 518725. The literacy rate as per 2011 census is 78.31% (Males, 84.20%, females 72.18%). On the other hand, the total population as per 2001 census was 946279 and total scheduled tribe population was 93920 constituting 9.93% to the total district population.

The major tribal communities found in the district are-the Misings, Sonowal Kacharis, Thengal Kacharis and Bodo-Kacharis etc. There are pockets other ethnic groups like Turung, and Aitonias etc.

2.2 A SHORT PROFILE OF SIVASAGAR DISTRICT:

The Sivasagar is the one of the eastern district of Assam bounded by Jorhat, Dibrugarh district, Arunanchal Pradesh and Nagaland state. There are three sub divisions in the district namely Sivasagar, Charaideo and Nazira. Sivasagar, the capital of the mighty Ahom, who ruled Assam for nearly six centuries, was the nerve centre of the state's affairs till the annexation of the state by the British. The covers an area of 2668 sq.kms.

As per 2011 census the total population in the district is 1150253, males 589454 and females 560799. The literacy rate as per 2011 census is 81.36%. However, the total population in the district was 1051736 and total scheduled tribe population was 41433 constituting 7.9 % to the total population in the district as per 2001 census.

The 257 acre Sivasagar Tank, the Siva Daul with golden domes, the Talatal Ghar with three underground floors and tow secret tunnels measuring about 16 km and 4 kms, attract countless visitors, the Ranghar, doubled storied oval shaped amphitheatre, the 318 acre Joysagar tank etc. are the assets of Sivasagar.

The main ethnic group of the district is the Misings, who are concentrated in the southern banks of the river Brahmaputra where the river Disang meets. There are

stray pockets of other STs Deoris, Sonowal Kacharis etc. The main occupation of the tribal people is agriculture.

2.3 THE MISINGS - A BRIEF ETHNOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The Misings (in official records referred to as Miris) constitute the second largest ethnic group of scheduled tribe (planning) of Assam. They are a riverine tribe and live mainly in the riverine areas of Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Golaghat and Sonitpur districts of Assam. This ethnic group living amidst the fellow Assamese people for many centuries has been able to maintain the traditional cultural traits unimpaired in spite of changes that have taken place in the socio-religious and political life of Assam.

They are blood relations of the tribal people living in the Abor hills of Arunachal Pradesh "The history of the Miris is essentially the history of the Mishings. Minyongs, Pasi Padams and any other hills tribes who profess the cult of 'Mirui', worship 'Danyi' (sun), 'Polo' (moon) as their principal deities and call themselves 'Ami' a 'Tani', meaning mean". (Dr. N. Pegu). Even today the Misings of the plains of the Brahmaputra valley nostalgically refer to the hills, their original abode, in their folk songs and legends. The inter tribal relationship between the Adis and Mishings is still maintained. The Adis call the plains Mishings as 'Aying Biring' (placing brothers) while the placious Mishings call the Adis as 'Adi Biring' (hill brother). They introduce themselves as descendants of 'Awatari', the inheritor of 'Donyi Polo'. They claim that they descended from the heaven ('Regi Regam') in a golden ladder.

As per 2001 census the Misings have a total population of 5, 87,310, Male 2, 99,790, female 2, 87,520 constituting 17.76 percent of the total tribal population of Assam. The percentage of literacy is 49.12, male 58.42, female 39.43.

They belong to the Tibeto Burman family of the Mongoloid group. They are medium statured people characteristic of the Mongoloid people.

As the Misings are a riverine tribe they have no opinion but to construct their houses in raised platforms about 5' above the ground. A typical traditional Mising house is sometimes as much as 40-50 feet in length providing accommodation to 30/40 kindred persons living in a hall without permanent compartments. They construct houses with locally available materials like thatch, bamboo, reeds and timber. There may be a separate place in the front portion of the house where guests are entertained. Access to this place (portico) can be made with a ladder. This space below the portico is used by the womenfolk for weaving purposes. Every household possesses a loom and women are expert weavers. There is only one house for one family and if the members of the family increase, the house is lengthened to accommodate the increased members. There is no separate accommodation for the

pigs but a place may be kept a part under the platform of the house for the pigs. A shade is erected adjacent to the house for the cattle. Most of the families do not have granaries. The fire place known as 'Meram' is considered as auspicious and outsiders are most-allured to the place where 'Meram' is located.

Formerly the Misings had bachelor's dormitory called 'Murong' where the unmarried young boys spent their rights but now-a-days the institution is there only in the name. it performs as a club house or meeting place of village elders.

Economy – The main occupation in agriculture but it is still at the subsistence level. Most of the agricultural lands are suitable for Ahu paddy cultivation and Ahu rice is relished by the people most. Besides of the paddy – they produce mustard seeds, sweet potatoes, pulses, maize, banana etc. They also grow cotton. Transplantation and weeding are traditionally the work of the womenfolk while ploughing, thrashing and carrying paddy bundles etc. are done by the womenfolk. The womenfolk also collect roots and herbs, fire wood besides cooking weaving and assisting the men folk in agricultural activities.

Food and Drink: Rice is the staple food of the Misings. Along with rice they take leafy vegetables, edible roots etc. Meat and fish are also taken. Fowl and pork are their delicious. The procured fish known as 'Ngo San' has a great demand for entertaining guests. Now-a-days they are habituated to take mustered oil, dal, spices, and other market items of food.

'Apang' (locally brewed rice beer) serves as a food and drink for everybody, young or old. It is also considered as a prestigious item for entertaining guests. 'Apang' is an essential item for their socio-religious occasions.

Dress: Every Mising woman is an expert – weaver and she weaves clothes for entire family members. The dress of the women folk includes a 'Sumpa' worn around the waist extending down to the knee. Around the breast they wear a narrow strip of cloth called 'Galuk'. A small piece of cloth called 'Hura' forms the head dress. The married women use a small piece of cloth round the hips distinguishing them from unmarried ones.

The male persons wear modern dresses while visiting places but they wear a 'Kaping' (narrow piece of cloth) while at home. On festive and special occasions both male and female wear various colourful dresses. The ladies wear 'Yambo', 'Riuri Gaseng' and 'Ege' and the males wear 'Mibugaluk', 'Tangali' and 'Gonroo'.

Hunting and Fishing: Traditionally the Misings love hunting and fishing but today group hunting is extinct while community fishing has lost much of the original character. However individual as well as group fishing is done with much

merriment. Formerly they caught fish mainly for house hold consumption, but today some Mishings catch fish for selling purposes too.

Clan: Social stratification is noticed among them on the society is divided in clans such as Moying, Chayang Taye, Pamegam, Morang, Bori, Pangging, Yein, Panchung Noroh, Koman, Pogag, Doley, Pegu, Kutum, Kouli, Pait, Patir, Pasar, Kardong, Misong, Regon etc.

Knowledge of clan is very important for solemnizing marriage ceremony. In the day today life, however, clan distinction is never taken into account. Marriage must not take place in the same clan. The Misings use the clan names as titles or sur-names.

Kinship: The Kinship system can be called description. The main feature of this system is that application of those relationship terms which refer to one type of relationship. They are two terms for a single type of relationship viz. a term of address and a term of reference.

Family: Mising family pattern may be called unique in the sense that two or more primary families live together in a single platform house. The oldest man in the family and the eldest member in a village are highly regarded. There is co-operation among the members of a family. Women play their assigned roles and they are not treated as subordinate.

Property and Inheritance: The Misings are matrilineal and patri local after the death of the father the property is divided equally among the sons. Daughters are not entitled to share the father's property. But if a man has no sons his daughters may share the property, provide they bear the funeral expenses of their father's death.

Social Organization: Every Mising village has a Kebang which can be compared to a village Panchayat. The elderly men of a village constitute the Kebang which is supreme in all matters within a village. The head of each Kebang is called Gam who conducts the proceedings of Kebang. The post of Gam is not hereditary. Now-a-days the Kebang and Gaon Panchayat are existing paralally but Kebang is still a living institution.

Marriage: There are two forms of marriage among them viz. formal and informal. The former is an expensive affair and it is usually planned and arranged by the parents of the boy and girl.

Duglalanam i.e. informal marriage where the couples run away without the knowledge of parents / guardians kidnapping the beloved also comes under this category which is socially recognized provided the marriage norms are followed i.e. clan exogamy. In most cases elopement or run away takes place due to dissert of

either of the party's parents or due to poverty. The Ke bang inflicts punishment upon the offender who is required to pay the fine to the girl's parents.

Religion: The Mising religion is based on the belief on supernaturalism and animism. The spirits which they call 'Uie' are the guiding factors of their life. The spirits are regularly worshipped by the Mibu (priest), Pigs, fowls, Apang etc. are offered to the spirits. Today the Misings prefer to introduce themselves as Hindus and they are followers of the 'Bhakatia' cult- a doctrine having Mising, vaisnavism and tantricism mingled together. The Bhakats preside over the religious ceremonies who are assisted by junior 'Bhakat's called 'Sadhus'. The Hindu deities are also worshipped. Beside there are quite a good number of Misings who are strict believers of Vaisnava faith.

Disposal of the dead: Burial is the prevailing practice among them. The dead bodies are buried irrespective of age, sex and nature of death. Every village has a common burial ground. Before burial the corpse is bathed and kept in a log coffin called 'Rung Kung'. On the third day after death 'Tilani' is observed. It is a simple ceremony without feast and fun. 'Mahekia' is the important purification ceremony observed after a month. A feast is arranged on this occasion. The most important ceremony is the 'Daha' which is held after one year. A sumptuous feat with pork and Apang is thrown to the villagers.

Festivals: 'Ali Aye Lrigang' is the most important festival held every year on the first Wednesday of the month 'Falgun' (February - March). It is a spring dance festival observed to mark the sowing of seeds.

Another important festival is 'Porag'. The Mibu conducts the prayer to 'Chedi Medo' and 'Donyi Polo' etc. 'Poro Apang' and pork are essential items for this festival. Dancing of the villagers continue for three days and nights.

CHAPTER - 3

3.1 ANALYSIS OF VILLAGE DATA

3.1.1 GOLAGHAT DISTRICT:

Altogether 15 Mising villages were selected for the study under Golaghat West Development Block, Bokakhat covering 3 Gaon Panchayats namely Dusutimukh 6 villages, Disoi 7 villages and Gulung Temera 2 village Panchayats. The villages lie within Dergaon and Kamargaon Police Station of Bokakhat Sub-division. Name of villages etc. are shown in the following table table-1.

Table -1

Sl.No	Name of villages	Name of Gaon Panchayat	Police Station	Development Block	Sub-Division
1	Morangial Doitiyal	Dusutimukh	Dergaon	Golaghat West. Dev. Block, Bokakhat	Bokakhat
2	Baligaon	Disoi	Kamar Gaon		
3	Bali Chapori	Gulung Temera	Dergaon		
4	Bhalukaguri	Disoi	Kamar Gaon		
5	No.2 Pathori Gaon	Dusutimukh			
6	Kemeri	Disoi	Kamar Gaon		
7	Tikirai Chapori	Dusutimukh	Dergaon		
8	Rohita Chapori	Disoi	Kamar Gaon		
9	Borbali	Disoi	Kamar Gaon		
10	Pub Dhanshri	Disoi	Kamar Gaon		
11	No.1 Bhakat Chapori	Dusutimukh			
12	Gutung	Disoi	Kamar Gaon		
13	Kancha Chapori	Dusutimukh	Dergaon		
14	Gulung Doitiyal	Gulung Temera	Dergaon		
15	Dusutimukh	Dusutimukh	Dergaon		

Village wise distribution of population:

The study covered 1500 households out of which 143 (90.59%) households belongs to the Misings, a plain tribe. Besides 667 BPL households were taken for the study. Total population of the surveyed households is 11538, male 5679 (49.21%), female 5859 (50.79%). Details are shown in Table - 2.

Table:-2

Village wise distribution of population

Sl. No	Name of Village	Total No of household	Population			Total No of Mising H.H	Total BPL H.H
			Total	Male	Female		
1	Morangial Doitiyal	240	976	477	499	237	24
2	Baligaon	115	407	195	212	111	21
3	Bali Chapori	81	1393	719	674	81	37
4	Bhalukaguri	61	389	188	201	48	48
5	No.2 Pathori Gaon	157	1123	562	561	156	37
6	Kemeri	63	668	336	332	59	32
7	Tikirai Chapori	40	252	136	116	40	19
8	Rohita Chapori	33	216	109	107	33	21
9	Borbali	55	339	139	200	40	32
10	Pub Dhanshri	87	427	230	197	87	34
11	No.1 Bhakat Chapori	39	266	127	139	39	16
12	Gutung	174	1040	530	510	171	45
13	Kancha Chapori	135	945	415	530	135	43
14	Gulung Doitiyal	135	2175	1063	1112	115	211
15	Dusutimukh	85	922	453	469	85	47
Total		1500	11538	5679	5859	1437	667

Settlement Pattern:

As regards settlement pattern, 14 villages out of 15 are agglomerated while only 1 is isolated shown in the table - 3.

Table-3**Settlement Pattern**

Total No.s of Villages	Agglomerated	Dispersed	Isolated	Others
15	14	-	1	-

Transport and Communication Facilities:

One village each has the transport station and memorable road within the villages while one village each has the same facility at the distance of 1-2 kms. Five villages are situated at a distance of 3-5 kms from the transport station and 7 villages are located at a distance of 6-15 kms from the transport station. Only 1 village is situated beyond 15 kms from the transport station. Railway station is located at a distance of 6-15 km from 5 villages while the same facility is available for 10 villages at a distance of 15 kms and above. The development block office is located at a distance of more than 15 kms for all the surveyed villages. Same is the case regarding the head quarters of sub-divisional office. Nearest motorable road for 4 villages lies at a distance of 3-5 kms and for 9 villages the motorable road is available at a distance of 6-15 kms. The position is shown in a tabular form, Table - 4, below.

Table - 4**Transport and Communication Facilities**

Sl. No	Facilities	Distance from the Nearest Facility (in K.M)				
		Within the village	1-2	3-5	6-15	More than 15
1	Transport Station	1	1	5	7	1
2	Railway	-	-	-	5	10
3	Block Office	-	-	-	-	15
4	Sub-division Head Quarter	-	-	-	-	15 (100%)
5	Nearest Motorable road	1	1	4	9	-

Condition of Road:

There are 4 villages having graveled roads. Even in the onset of the 21st century, 7 villages are required to use katcha fair weather motorable roads which remain muddy during summer. Only 4 villages get katcha all weather motorable roads.

Table - 5**Condition of Road**

Total Nos. of Villages	Condition of Road				
	Foot track	Katcha fair weather motorable road	Katcha all weather motorable road	Gravelled	Others
15	15	7	4	4	-

Major Crops Grown:

Regarding cropping pattern it is seen that all the villages grow Kharif and Rabi crops.

Table-6**Showing Major Crops**

Total Nos. of Villages	Season	
	Kharif	Rabi
15	15(100%)	15(100%)

Sources of drinking water facilities:

For their drinking water facilities the entire studied villages use tube wells only. Details are shown in following table-7.

Table-7**Sources of drinking water facilities**

Total Nos. of Villages	Sources of drinking water					
	Rain water	Tank/pond	Stream/River	Well	Tube Well	Water Supply Scheme
15	-	-	-	-	15(100%)	-

Village Electrification:

Most of the villages (80%) are yet to get electric supply and only 20% of the villages get electricity and the supply of electricity is regular. Details are shown in following table.

Table 8**Village Electrification**

Total Nos. of Villages	Position			
	Electrified	Not Electrified	Electrified and Regular supply	Electrified and not Regular supply
15	3(20%)	12(80%)	3 (20%)	-

Educational Facilities:

L.P. Schools are found in the villages within the villages and only one village has L.P. school located at a distance of 3-5 km. Seven villages have M.E. Schools within the village while 4 each village has M.E. Schools at a distance of 1-2 km and 3-5 km respectively. Only 3 villages have high schools located within the villages which 7 villages have high schools at a distance of 1-2 km and 5 villages have same schools at a distance of 1-2 kms and 5 villages have same schools at a distance of 3-5 km. No higher secondary is located within any of the villages. One village each has the H.S. School at a distance of 1-2 km, 3-5 km, 6-10 km respectively while the distance of 2 villages to H.S. School is 11-15 km, 4 villages 16-20 km, and 6 villages more than 21

kms. As regards college, only one is found within 3-5 kms of village and 8 villages have college at a distance of 6-8 km, 3 villages have college at a distance of 11-15 km and one village has college at a distance of 16-20 km. The entire studied villages have Anganwadi centre's in their villages. Details are shown in table - 9.

Table-9
Educational Facilities

Total Nos. of Villages	Distance from the village (in K.m)								
	Category	Within the village	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	more than 21	
15	Primary School	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Middle	7	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
	High	3	7	5	-	-	1	-	-
	H.S School	-	1	1	1	2	4	6	-
	College	-	-	1	8	3	1	-	-
	Anganbadi	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Health Facilities:

The only 3 villages could be said to be lucky as Medical sub-centres are located within the villages, otherwise the distance of 1 village to Medical sub-centre is 1-2 km, the distance of 7 villages to such centres in 3-5 km, one village has such centre within 6-10 km and 2 villages get the facilities of Medical Sub Centre. at a distance of 11-15 km. One of the village possess primary health centre within the villages. One village gets such facility at a distance of 1-2 km, 4 villages at a distance of 3-5 km, 5 village at a distance of 6-10 km and other 5 villages have primary health centres at a distance of 11-15 km. Govt. dispensaries are located far from the villages as 9 villages get the facilities of dispensaries located at a distance 11-15 kms while 6 villages have such facilities at a distance of 16-20 km.

Similarly, private clinics are located at a considerable distance. One village gets the services of private clinics located at a distance of 6-10 km, 3 villages get facilities of private clinics at a distance 11-15 kms, seven villages get such facilities at a distance of 16-20 km and the distance of 11 villages to the private clinics is 20 km and above.

As many as 11 villages get services of private hospital located beyond 20 kms, and only 11 villages get benefits of 16-20 km.

Table-10

Health Facilities

Sl. No	Health Facilities	Within Village	Distance from the village(in K.m)					
			1-2	3-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	20 above
1	Sub -Centre	3	1	7	1	2	-	-
2	Primary Health Centre	-	1	4	5	5	-	-
3	Govt. Dispensary	-	-	-	-	9	6	-
4	Private Clinic	-	-	-	1	3	7	4
5	Pvt. Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	4	11

As regards health providers one village each has facility doctor at village health guide respectively. Traditional birth attendants are found in 2 villages. All the villages have Asha Karmi / Supervisors.

Table-11

Health Provider in the Surveyed Villages

Total Nos. of Villages	Health Providers				
	Private Doctor	Village Health Guide	Traditional Birth Attendant	Mobile Health unit	Asha Karmi/ Supervisor etc.
15	1	1	2		15

Civic and other Facilities:

Only one village has the post office within the village. Three villages have such facility within 1-2 kms and trust of the villages get postal facilities 3-10 km , 9

villages 3-5 kms and 2 villages 6-10 km. The telegraph office is located far away from the villages. This is seen in case of 8 villages where the telegraph office is located at a distance of 11-15 km. the distance of 3 villages to the telegraph office is more than 15 times. Now-a-days STD booths are extended to the nook and cover of the district and far flung tribal villages are also served by this method of communication. In the present study it is seen that one village has such booth within 1-2 km, 3 villages have within 3-5 km, 6 villages have booths within 11-15 km and 2 villages get such facilities beyond 15 kms. As regards bank facilities, only one village gets a bank within 1-2 km, 4 villages have banks within 3-5 kms 5 villages get banking facilities within 6-10 kms 3 villages have banks within 11-15 km and 2 villages get such facility beyond 15 km. The villagers generally go to a pharmacy for common ailments and they need such pharmacies nearer to the villages. But in the present study it is found that only 2 pharmacies are located at a distance of 1-2 kms, 3 pharmacies at 3-5 km, 6 pharmacies at a distance of 6-10 kms and 4 pharmacies are located at a distance of 11-15 km from the village. The Misings of these villages depend mostly on weekly hats for their business transactions. But the same are not located nearby. The distance of 4 villages to the nearest weekly hat is 1-2 kms, with distance of 6 villages to the hats is 3-5 kms. Three villages have weekly market at a distance of 6-10 km and 2 villages get facilities of weekly hat a distance of 11-15 kms. However, fair price shops are found within the villages. There are fair price shops for 12 villages within the villages, 2 villages have such shops at a distance of 1-2 kms and 1 village has the same at a distance of 3-5 km. As the Misings are cultivators, the agro service centres should have been located near the villages. But in the present study only 3 villages have such centres at a somewhat reasonable distance from the villages i.e. 1-2 kms. The distance for 6 villages to the Agro Service Centre is 3-5 kms, and 3 villages the distance is 6-10 km. One village gets the benefit of this centre at a distance of 11-15 km while the distance of 2 villages to the centres is more than 15 kms. Details are shown in the following table-12.

Table-12

Civic and other Facilities

Category	Distance from the village(in K.m)					
	Within Village	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-15	More than 15
Post office	1(6.66%)	3 (20%)	9(60%)	2(13.33%)	-	-
Telegraph office	-	-	1(6.66%)	3(20%)	8(53.33%)	3(20%)
STD Booth	-	1(6.66%)	3(20%)	3(20%)	6(40%)	2(13.33%)
Bank	-	1(6.66%)	4(26.66%)	5(33.33%)	3(20%)	2(13.33%)
Pharmacy	-	2(13.33%)	3(20%)	6(40%)	4(26.66%)	-
Weekly market	-	4(26.66%)	6(40%)	3(20%)	2(13.33%)	-
Fair price shop	12(80%)	2(13.33%)	1(6.66%)	-	-	-
Agro-service centre	-	3(20%)	6(40%)	3(20%)	1(6.66%)	2(13.33%)

Extension service of Agriculture Department:

Extension service is a vital agency for agricultural people like the Mishings. In the present study out of 15 villages and 5 villages replied that they do not have Gram Sevaka. Again only 7 out of 15 villages reported that Gram Sevak visits their villages for farming guidance. But only 6 villages reported that Gram Sevak visit the villages regularly. Agriculture Extension Officers are not available in their areas. AEOs visit to the villages is not up to the expectation, as 14 out of 15 villages negatively in this regard. Details are shown in the following table-13.

Table13**Extension service of Agriculture Department**

Sl. No	Information	Yes	No
1	Do they know Gram Sevok	10(66.66%)	5(33.33%)
2	Gram Sevok visited to consult the farming problem	7(46.66%)	8(53.33%)
3	Gram Sevok visited regularly in the village	6 (40%)	9 (60%)
4	Agricultural Extension Officer in the area	5(33.33%)	10(66.66%)
5	Regular visit of AEO	1(6.66%)	14(93.33%)

Agricultural Credit Facilities:

As regards agricultural credit facilities from Institutional sources it is found that 5131, Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, PNB, UBI and Co-operative Societies are providing credit facilities. The SBI facility is available to 1 village at a distance of 3-5 kms. For 6 villages the SBI facility is available at a distance of 11-15 kms and SBI branches for 8 villages are located at a distance of more than 15 km. The Assam Gramin Vikash Bank provides credit to the villagers but branch is located within 1-2 km for 1 village. The distance of 3 each villages to the bank is 6-10 km and 6-10 kms respectively. For 6 villages the Bank facility is available at a distance of 11-15 kms and for 2 villages the distance is more than 15 kms. The branches of PNB are located beyond 6 kms to more than 15 kms. Similarly except one branch of UBI which is located at a distance of 3-5 km, all other branches are beyond 6-10 more than 15 kms. The co-operative Societies are located beyond 6-10 kms from 8 villages, beyond 11-15 km for 6 villages and beyond 15 kms for 1 village.

In case of non institutional sources village money lenders are providing loans to 14 villages within the village, while 1 village gets this facility at a distance of 1-2 kms. Details are shown in table - 14.

Table: 14

Agricultural Credit Facilities

Total Nos. of Villages	Institutions	Distance from the village (in K.M)					
		Within the village	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-15	More than 15
15	Institutional Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. State Bank of India	-	-	1	-	6	8
	ii. Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	-	1	3	3	6	2
	iii. Punjab national bank	-	-	-	1	5	9
	iv. United Bank of India	-	-	1	4	6	4
	v. Co-operative society	-	-	-	8	6	1
	Non - Institutional	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Village Money Lender	14	1	-	-	-	-
	ii. Others	-	--	-	-	-	-

It was reported by all the villages made study that flood caused havoc in their villages. Eleven villages out of 15 were affected by erosion. During last year the villages (15 in all) lost 1197 Bighas of crop area besides 185 cattle. All the 15 villagers under survey reported that during last year a total 2880 bighas of land were eroded.

There are four rivers flowing in the surveyed villages namely the Brahmaputra, the Dhansiri, Golabel and Desoi Suti. The distance to the river Brahmaputra from all the villages is 8 km, to river Dhansiri 3 km to Gelabel 6 km and to Desoi Suti 9 km.

Implementation of govt. Schemes:

As regards implementation of the MGNREGA scheme 11 (73.33%) villagers out of 15 have been benefitted. The IAY has benefitted 14 (93.33%) villagers out of 15. Mid-day

Meal Scheme has been implemented in all the 15 villages. The IAY scheme has benefitted 14 (93.33%) villagers out of 15. The family oriented income generating scheme has been functioning the 10 (66.66%) villagers out of 15. But the infrastructure development scheme implemented in 5 (33.33%) villages out of 15 villages under study. Similarly, Rajib Gandhi Rural Electrification Schemes has been implemented in 4 (24.66%) out of 15 villages. Details are shown in Table - 15.

Table- 15

Implementation of govt. Schemes

Sl. no	Schemes/Programmes	Yes	No
1	MGREGA	11(73.33%)	4(24.66%)
2	Indira Awaaj Yojana (IAY)	14(93.33%)	1(6.6%)
3	Midday Meal Scheme	15(100%)	-
4	Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	14(93.33%)	1(6.6%)
5	Family Oriented Income Generating Scheme of WPT&BC	10(66.66%)	5(33.33%)
6	Infrastructural Development Scheme	5 (33.33%)	10(66.67%)
7	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme	4(24.66%)	11(73.33%)

3.1.2 SIVASAGAR DISTRICT:

In Sivasagar district 12 tribal villages under Disang mukh Gaon Panchayat were selected for the study. All the villages lie within the Sivasagar Development block under Sivasagar Sub-division.

Table-1

Sl.No	Name of villages	Name of Gaon Panchayat	Police Station	Development Block	Sub-Division
1	Majorbari	Disangmukh	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	Sivasagar
2	Chumoni	Disangmukh	Sivasagar		
3	Azarguri	Disangmukh	Sivasagar		
4	Balama	Disangmukh	Sivasagar		
5	Namoni Garbhaga	Disangmukh	Sivasagar		
6	Afala	Disangmukh	Sivasagar		
7	Ligiribari	Disangmukh	Sivasagar		
8	Alisiga	Disangmukh	Sivasagar		
9	Mamol Garbhaga	Disangmukh	Sivasagar		
10	Chital Dubi	Disangmukh	Sivasagar		
11	Balama Na Gaon	Disangmukh	Sivasagar		
12	Charai Para	Disangmukh	Sivasagar		

Village wise distribution of population:

Altogether 12 Mising village with 1571 household and 544 BPL card holders covering 9785 population male 5159, female 4626, were covered under the present study. Details of households, population, ethnicity etc. are shown in Table - 2.

Table:-2

Village wise distribution of population

Sl. No	Name of Village	Total No of household	Population			Total No of Mising H.H	Total BPLH.H(card holder)
			Total	Male	Female		
1	Majorbari	149	1000	514	486	123	67
2	Chumoni	100	503	258	245	88	68
3	Azarguri	61	295	135	160	35	10
4	Balama	149	745	397	348	149	63
5	Namoni Garbhaga	97	465	253	212	97	14
6	Afala	164	1082	573	509	164	12
7	Ligiribari	240	1424	713	711	240	126
8	Alisiga	259	2085	1173	912	259	61
9	Mamol Garbhaga	105	858	433	425	105	10
10	Chital Dubi	147	853	415	438	147	77
11	Balama Na Gaon	36	164	91	73	36	9
12	Charai Para	64	311	204	107	64	27
Total		1571	9785	5159	4626	1507	544

Transport and Communication Facilities:

Only one village (8.33%) has transport station within the village. The distance of 2 villages (16.67%) to the transport station in 1-2 km, while the distance of 3 (25%) villages to the same station in 1-2 km, while the distance of 3 (25%) villages to the same station is 3-5 kms. Five villages (41.67%) are located from 6-15 kms, away from transport station. Railway station is located at a distance of 6-15 km for 3 (25%) villages and for 9 (75%) villages the transport station is located at a distance of more than 15 kms. The Block Development Office is located at a distance of 3-5 kms for 2

(16.67%) villages. The distance of 1 (8.33%) village to the Block Development Office is 6-15 km while the distance of 9 (75%) villages to the Block Office is more than 15 kms. Sub-divisional head quarter is located far away. The distance of 3 villages (25%) to the sub-divisional head quarter is 6-15 km and of 9 villages the distance is above 15 kms. Only one village (8.33%) has the nearest motorable road within the village and 4 villages (33.33%) have the nearest motorable road within 1-2 kms. The distance of 8 (66.69%) villages to the nearest motorable road is 3-5 kms. Only one (8.33%) village lies at a distance of 6-15 km from the nearest motorable road. Details are shown in Table-3.

Table-3
Transport and Communication Facilities

Sl. No	Facilities	Distance from the Nearest Facility (in K.M)				
		Within the village	1-2	3-5	6-15	More than 15
1	Transport Station	1(8.33%)	2(16.67%)	3(25%)	5(41.67%)	-
2	Railway	-	-	-	3(25%)	9(75%)
3	Block Office	-	-	2(16.67%)	1(8.33%)	9(75%)
4	Sub-division Head Quarter	-	-	-	3(25%)	9(75%)
5	Nearest Motorable road	1(8.33%)	4(33.33%)	8(66.67%)	1(8.33%)	-

Condition of Road:

As regards condition of the roads, all the villages use foot track and 3 villages (25%) use Katcha fair weather motorable roads. Katcha all weather motorable roads are found in 4 (33.33%) villages. While one (8.33%) village appeared to be lucky to have graveled roads. Details are shown in the table - 4.

Table-4

Condition of Road

Total Nos. of Villages	Condition of Road				
	Foot track	Katcha fair weather motorable road	Katcha all weather motorable road	Gravelled	Others
12	12(100%)	3(25%)	4(33.33%)	1(8.33%)	-

Sources of drinking water & Village electrification:

All the studied villages grow Kharif and Rabi crops. At the villagers use tube wells for their water supply. Electric connection are given to 8 villagers (66.69%), but the same was not regular in 3 (25%) villages. 5 villages (41.69%) are yet to get the benefits of electricity.

Educational Facilities:

As regards educational facilities all the villages have primary schools within the villages. M.E. schools are located in 5 (41.59%) will and these are within the villages. The distance of 7 (58.33%) villages to the nearest M.E. School is 1-2 km. One (18.33%) village has high school within the village. The distance of 4 (33.33%) villages to the M.E. School is 1-2 kms and the distance and the distance of and other 4 (33.33%) villages to M.E. school is 3-5 kms. These (25%) villages have HE schools at a distance of 6-10 km. Higher Secondary Schools are located at a distance place. The distance of 4 (58.33%) villages to HS school is 3-5 km, and the distance of 3 each (25%) schools from the villages is 6-10 km and 11-15 kms respectively. On the other hand 2 (16.66%) villages have HS School at a distance of 16-20 kms. As regards distance to college more or less. Similar distances are applicable. The distance of 2 (16.66%) villages to the college is 3-5 kms and the distance 3 (25%) villages each to the college is 6-10 kms and 11-15 kms respectively. The distance of 4 (33.33%) villages to the college, however, is 16-20 km.

All the surveyed villages have Anganwadi schools within the villages. Details are shown in table - 5.

Table-5

Educational Facilities

Total Nos. of Village s	Distance (in K.m)						
	Category	Within the village	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-15	16-20
12	Primary School	12(100%)	-	-	-	-	-
	Middle	5(41.66%)	7(58.33%)	-	-	-	-
	High	1(18.33%)	4(33.33%)	4(33.33%)	3(25%)	-	-
	H.S School	-	-	2(16.66%)	2(16.66%)	2(16.66%)	2(16.66%)
	College	-	-	2(16.66%)	3(25%)	3(25%)	4(33.33%)
	Anganba di	12(100%)	-	-	-	-	-

Health Facilities:

As regards health facilities 3 (25%) villages have sub-centres within the village. The distance of 2 (16.66%) villages to the sub-centre is 1-2 kms, while the distance of 7 (58.33%) villages to the sub centre is 3-5 kms.

Primary health centres are also not easily accessible to most of the villages as only 2 (16.66%) villages have PHCs within the villages. The distance of one (8.33%) villages to the PHC is 1-2 km while 7 (58.33%) villages have such centres at a distance of 3-5 kms. Only 2 (16.66%) villages have PHCs at a distance of 6-10 kms.

Govt. dispensaries are located at a considerable distance from 10 villages. The distance of 8 (66.67%) villages to Govt. dispensary is 11-15 kms and distance of 2 villages (16.66%) to Govt. dispensary is 6-10 km. only 1 (8.33%) village each has Govt. dispensary at a distance of 1-2 km and 3-5 km respectively.

Likewise private clinic are located at a distance of 11-15 kms for 10 (83.33%) villages. The distance of 2 (16.66%) villages to the clinics is 6-10 kms.

The distance to private hospitals from all the 12 village is 16-20 km. Details are show in T able 6.

Table-6

Health Facilities

Sl. No	Health Facilities	Within Village	Distance (in K.m)					
			1-2	3-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	20 above
1	Sub Centre	3(25%)	2(16.66%)	7(58.33%)	-	-	-	-
2	Primary Health Centre	2(16.66%)	1(8.33%)	7(58.33%)	2(16.66%)	-	-	-
3	Govt. Dispensary	-	1(8.33%)	1(8.33%)	2(16.66%)	8(66.67%)	-	-
4	Private Clinic	-	-	-	2(16.66%)	10(83.33%)	-	-
5	Pvt. Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	12(100%)	-

Health Provider in the Surveyed Villages:

As regards Health Providers private doctors are available for 4 (33.33%) villages. Three (25%) villages get the facilities of village Health guides and 2 (16.66%) villages have traditional birth attendant. Asha karmis are found in all the 12 villages. Table 7

Table-7

Health Provider in the Surveyed Villages

Total Nos. of Villages	Health Providers				
	Private Doctor	Village Health Guide	Traditional Birth Attendant	Mobile Health unit	Asha Karmi/ Supervisor etc.
12	4(33.33%)	3(25%)	2(16.66%)	-	12(100%)

Civic and other Facilities:

Civic facilities like post office is located at 1-2 km from 5 (41.66%) villages while the distance of 3 (25%) villages to the post office is 3-5 km. Two villages (16.66%) each have post offices located at a distance of 6-10 km and 11-15 km respectively.

The distance of 5 (41.66%) villages to the telegraph office is more than 15 kms 3 (25%) villages have telegraph office at a distance of 1-2 kms, 2 (16.66%) villages have the same at a distance of 11-15 km and one (8.33%) village each has telegraph office at a distance of 3-5 km and 6-10 km respectively.

STD booths are located at a distance 11-15 kms for 9 (75%) villages. The distance of 2 (16.66%) villages to STD booths is 6-10 km and the distance of 1 (8.33%) village is 3-5 kms.

Bank facilities are available beyond 3-5 kms from the village. The distance of one (8.33%) village to the bank is 3-5 km. The distance of 3 (25%) villages the distance is beyond 15 km.

Pharmacy is available for 2 villagers (16.66%) within the villages. The distance of 1 (8.33%) village to the Pharmacy is 1-2 km for 3 (25%) villagers 3-5 km, for 2 (16.66%) villages 6-10 km, for 3 (25%) villagers 11-15 kms and for one (8.33%) village the distance to pharmacy is beyond 15 kms.

The villagers afford various weekly markets located in or near the villages. Two (16.66%) villages have weekly markets within the villages while one (8.33%) village has the market at a distance of 1-2 km. The distance of 3 (25%) villages to the market is 3-5 kms. One village has weekly market at a distance of above 15 kms.

Fair price shops for 6 villagers (50%) are located within the villagers. One village each has FP shop at a distance of 1-2 kms and 11-15 kms respectively while FP shops for 4 (33.3%) villages are located at 3-5 kms distance.

Agro service centres are most needed by the villagers. But in the instant case only 2 villages (16.66) have Agro service centres within the villagers. The distance to such centre for 3 (25%) villagers is 3-5 km, for 2 (16.66%) villages the distance 6-10 kms and for 5 (41.66%) villages the distance is beyond 15 kms. Table - 8

Table-8

Civic and other Facilities

Total Nos. of Villages	Category	Distance (in K.m)					
		Within Village	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-15	More than 15
15	Post office	-	5(41.66%)	3(25%)	2(16.66%)	2(16.66%)	-
	Telegraph office	-	3(25%)	1(8.33%)	1(8.33%)	2(16.66%)	5(41.66%)
	STD Booth	-	-	1(8.33%)	2(16.66%)	9(75%)	-
	Bank	-	-	1(8.33%)	3(25%)	5(41.66%)	3(25%)
	Pharmacy	2(16.66%)	1(8.33%)	3(25%)	2(16.66%)	3(25%)	1(8.33%)
	Weekly market	2(16.66%)	1(8.33%)	3(25%)	2(16.66%)	3(25%)	1(8.33%)
	Fair price shop	6(50%)	1(8.33%)	4(33.3%)	-	1(8.33%)	-
	Agro-service centre	2(16.66%)	-	3(25%)	2(16.66%)	5(41.66%)	-

Extension service of Agriculture Department:

Most of the villagers are aware of the existence of Gram Sevak and there are 10 (83.33%) out of 12 such villagers. It is also interesting to know that 10 (83.33%) villages are getting the services to know that 10 (83.33%) villagers are getting the services of Gram Sevaks. As regards regular visit of Gram Sevaks 9 (75%) villages reported that the Gram Sevak visits the villages regularly. Out of 12 villagers only 5 (41.66%) villages have the services of Agriculture Extension Officer. Regarding regular visit of AEO, only 3 (25%) villages replied in affirmative. Table - 9

Table-9

Extension service of Agriculture Department:

Sl. No	Information	Yes	No
1	Do they know Gram Sevok	10(83.33%)	2(16.66%)
2	Gram Sevok visited to consult the farming problem	10(83.33%)	2(16.66%)
3	Gram Sevok visited regularly in the village	9(75%)	3(25%)
4	Agricultural Extension Officer in the area	5(41.66%)	7(58.33%)
5	Regular visit of AEO	3(25%)	9(75%)

Agricultural Credit Facilities:

The SBI, Assam Gramin Bikash Bank, PNB and UBI has supplied agricultural credit facilities to the villagers. But due to long distance to such banks, the villagers face some difficulties. For example 10 villagers have branches of PNB, UBI and Assam Gramin Bikash Banks at a distance of more than 15 kms while 7 villagers get credit facilities of SBI at a distance of more than 15 kms. Five villager get SBI facilities at a distance of 6-10 kms, 2 villagers each get Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, PNB and UBI at a distance of 6-10 kms. Table 10

Table: 10

Agricultural Credit Facilities

Total Nos. of Villages	Institutions	Distance from the village (in K.M)					
		Within the village	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-15	More than 15
12	Institutional Sources						
	i. State Bank of India	-	-	-	5	-	7
	ii. Assam Grameen Bikash Bank	-	-	-	2	-	10
	iii. Punjab national bank	-	-	-	2	-	10
	iv. United Bank of india	-	-	-	2	-	10
	v. Co-operative society	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non Institutional Sources						
	i. Village Money Lender	6	-	-	-	-	-
	ii. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Flood and Erosion:

All the surveyed villages are affected by flood. Erosion affected villages number 5 (41.67%) only.

Last year 2690 Bighas of crop land were affected by flood. The villagers also lost 195 cattle during last year flood. Due to erosion, the villagers lost 285 bighas of land during last year.

There are three major rivers near the villager like the Brahmaputra, Disang and Dikhow. The Brahmaputra is only 0-2 kms from the villages while Dikhow as Disang is nearby i.e. 1 km from the villages.

Implementation of govt. Schemes:

As regards implementation of the govt. schemes, MGREGA scheme is implemented in 83.33% villages. The IAY, Midday Meal and AAY scheme has been implemented in all the 12 villages. Only 8 (66.66%) villages are getting benefit of Family oriented Income Generating Scheme. The infrastructure development scheme and Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification are functioning in 1 village each only Detail are shown in Table - 11

Table- 11

Implementation of govt. Schemes

Sl. no	Schemes/Programmes	Yes	No
1	MGREGA	10(83.33%)	2(16.66%)
2	Indira Awaaj Yojana (IAY)	12(100%)	-
3	Midday- Meal Scheme	12(100%)	-
4	Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	12(100%)	-
5	Family Oriented Income Generating Scheme of WPT&BC	8(66.66%)	4(33.33%)
6	Infrastructural Development Scheme	1(8.33%)	11(91.66%)
7	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme	1(8.33%)	11(91.66%)

3.2 ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

3.2.1 GOLAGHAT DISTRICT:

In Golaghat district, 15 villages were selected for the study and 375 households have been selected randomly for the present study. The total population of surveyed sample villages is 2423, male 1263, female 1160. Details are shown in the following table.

Table-1

Identification of surveyed district

Name of district	Total No of Village	Total sample household	Total population	Male	Female
Golaghat	15	375	2423	1263	1160

Distribution of Population as per Age group:

As distribution of population as per age group it is observed that the age group 0-6 there are 412 populations. In the age group 7-15, out of 511 persons, 13 married and in the age group 16-35, out of 823 persons, 571 males are married and 248 are unmarried. Majority of the married persons are found in this age group. There are 326 person in the age group 36-45. In this age group only 43 persons are unmarried. Next age group 46-59 who shows that out of 213 persons there are only 36 unmarried persons. In the age group 60 above, out of 138 persons, only 7 remain unmarried. Details are shown in following table- 2.

Table-2

Distribution of Population as per Age group

Sl. No	Age Group	Sex wise Population			Marital Status-wise Population		
		Male	Female	Total	Married	Unmarried	Total
1	0-6	211	201	412	-	412	412
2	7-15	260	251	511	13	498	511
3	16-35	429	394	823	571	248	819
4	35-45	176	150	326	285	43	328
5	46-59	104	109	213	182	36	218
6	60 above	83	55	138	128	7	135
Total		1263	1160	2423	1179	1244	2423

Occupation Pattern:

Occupation wise large section of the population is engaged in agriculture, the figure being 1060, this is followed by 137 daily wage and 33 persons in the Non-Government sector. Persons engaged in business sector as 87.

Table-3

Distribution of Population as per occupation

District	Occupation					
	Cultivation	Agricultural Labour	Daily wage earner	service	business	Non-Govt. Service
Golaghat	1060	47	137	37	87	33

Land Holding Pattern:

In the 15 villages under survey, the total land possessed by the sample households is 3073 bighas, out which 2042 bigha is cultivable land. Details are shown in following table.

Table-4

Total Land Holding Pattern

Total Household	Particulars of land (in Bigha)					
	Total land possessed	Cultivable land	Total area lease in	Total area lease out	Under forest	Fishery
375	3073	2042	604	38	72	09

Type of house:

The Misings, as they are a reverie tribe affected by flood build their homes is raised platform and in the present study we have seen that 86.93% households are changghar, of platform type of houses. There are few Assam Type houses, the figures

being 13 (3.46%). Katcha Assam type houses are also found and number of such houses is 32 (8.53%). Only 4 households (1.06%) possess katcha thatched houses. Details are shown in following table-5.

Table-5

Type of house

Total Household	Type of house				
	RCC	Pucca Assam Type	Katcha Assam Type	Thatched Bamboo made	Chang Ghar
375	-	13(3.46%)	32(8.53%)	4(1.06%)	326(86.93%)

Annual Income Pattern:

In the income scale of Rs. 1000.00 - 15000.00 as per annum major amount income of the households comes from animal husbandry, followed by Agriculture. The people earn good amount from fishing. Wage earning is also not negligible. Thus it is seen that 318 households earn Rs. 1000-1500. Even income from wage earning in the scale of Rs. 1000-1500 is not negligible as 128 households earn that amount from that source. Of late the Mishings are coming out to take to business and 85 households earn Rs. 1000-1500 per annum. Nineteen households earn similar amount from horticulture. There are 3 households earning Rs. 1000-1500 as per annum from weaving and 11 households earn the same amount from handicraft. However in the amount income range of Rs. 15000-35000, 122 households earn that amount from agriculture. Only 24 households earn that amount from animal husbandry there are only 10 households where service holders earn Rs. 15000-3500 PA and 9 households earn same amount from business. Eight households earn Rs. 15000 - 35000 PA from fishing and 3 households earn amount from wage. In the annual income range of Rs. 35000 - 65000 only 19 households earn that amount while 5 households are able to earn similar amount from animal husbandry only 3 households earn that annual income from business while 1 household earn that amount from service. Richer families are few and far between as only 4 households earn Rs. 65000 and above per annum from agriculture and 7 households earn Rs. 65000.00 and above from service. Details are shown in the following table.

Table-6**Annual Income Pattern**

Sl. No	Source of Head	Annual Income Pattern (in Rs.)			
		1000-15000	15000-35000	35000-65000	65000 above
1	Agriculture	227	122	19	4
2	Animal Husbandry	318	24	05	-
3	Weaving	3	-	-	-
4	Handicraft	11	-	-	-
5	Fishing	162	8	-	-
6	Wage	128	3	-	-
7	Service	19	10	1	7
8	Business	85	9	3	-
9	Horticulture	39	-	-	-

Expenditure Pattern:

Major expenditure of the households is incurred in food items and 69 households are capable to spend Rs. 5000.00 without head. As many as 236 households spend Rs. 5000.00 to 15000.00 PA on food items and 69 households is in a position to spend Rs. 25000 - 35000.00 PA in food items. The dress items consume sizable expenditures as 300 households spend Rs. 5000.00 PA dress's, 72 households spend Rs. 5000-15000.00 PA and 3 households spend Rs. 15000.00 - 25000.00 per annum (PA). Educational expenditure is also not negligible. 250 households spend Rs. 5000.00 PA, 93 households spend Rs. 5000.00-15000.00 PA on education and 9 households spend Rs. 15000.00-25000.00 PA on education. Similarly 276 households spend Rs. 5000.00 PA on education, 89 households spend Rs. 5000 to 15000 PA and 10 households spend Rs. 15000.00 - 25000.00 PA on health. Quite a good number of households 256 nos spend Rs 5000.00 PA on social obligation and 4 each households spend Rs. 5000 - 15000.00 and Rs. 15000.00- 25000.00 PA on social obligation. Details are shown in following table-7.

Table-7

Expenditure Pattern

Sl. No	Head	Expenditure Pattern (in Rs.)				
		Up to 5000	5000-15000	15000-25000	25000-35000	35000 above
1.	Food Item	69	236	69	1	-
2.	Dress	300	72	3	-	-
3	Education	250	93	9	-	-
4	Health	276	89	10	-	-
5.	Social obligation	256	4	4	-	-
6	Others	-	-	-	-	-

Consumption Pattern:

The Misings use milk on card occasionally of 137 households reported. Besides 13 households that take milk on card at all. There are 92 households that take milk weekly and 81 households take milk/card daily. As regards pulses on bean 215 households use this item daily, 79 households weekly, 61 households occasionally and 11 households don't take pulses at all. The people relish vegetable, roots, herbs and it is seen that 296 households take these items daily while 59 households take vegetable weekly, 11 households take this item occasionally. Consumption of egg is popular although occasionally to 225 households, 26 households take eggs daily, 91 households weekly and 27 households do not take egg at all. Non vegetarian items like fish, meat are taken by 186 households weekly, 120 households occasionally, 43 households daily and only 5 households do not take this kind of food. Apang (rice beer) is an inevitable item for the Misings and 248 households take this item daily, 61 families take rice beer weekly and 59 households do not take rice beer at all. Details are shown in following table - 8.

Table: 8**Consumption Pattern**

Sl. No	Item	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never
1	Milk or card	81	92	137	13
2	Pulses or bean	215	79	61	11
3	Green vegetable	296	59	11	
4	Egg	26	91	225	27
5	Chicken/meal/ Fish	43	186	120	5
6	Rice bear	248	61	59	

Asset Holding Pattern:

As regards assets of the households the traditional plough is considered as valuable asset as 465 ploughs were found in the studied households. Similarly modern items like mobile phones, TVs, cars, radio, plump set power tiller, tractors are found in quite a good number of households. There are 188 mobile sets, 47 TVs, 34 motor bikes, 2 cars, 6 tractors, 12 power tillers, 87 radio sets in the households. Bullock carts are still used by 13 households. There are 411 bicycles in the households under survey. Details are shown in table - 9

Table-9**Asset Holding Pattern**

Sl.No	Item	No.s	Sl.No	Item	No.s
1	Motor Cycle	34	7	Radio	87
2	T.V	47	8	Bullock Cart	13
3	Watch	202	9	Plough	465
4	Car	2	10	Pump set	106
5	tractor	6	11	Bi cycle	411
6	Power Tiller	12	12	Mobile	188

Cropping Pattern and Shown Area in the surveyed household:

The Ahu paddy is largely grown by the Misings as their lands are most suitable for Ahu paddy. Thus 20122 Bighas of land are covered by this crop. Mustard seeds are also grown by them in sufficient quantities as 915 Bighas of land are under this crop. Peas cover 460 Bighas and potatoes are produced in 171 Bighas. They grow vegetables in large quantities and there are 229 Bighas under this crop sugarcane and jute are also produced in small quantities. Details are shown in table - 9

Table-10

Cropping Pattern and Shown Area in the surveyed household

Sl. No	Major Crops	Total Area
1	Ahu/ Bao Paddy (traditional varieties)	20122
2	Mustard	915
3	Black/ pea	460
4	Potato	121
5	Sugarcane	76
6	Jute	33
7	Vegetable	229

Use of Indigenous Agricultural Implements:

It is observed that Bao paddy is the most suitable flood friendly traditional variety of paddy in the surveyed village. It was also found that all the Mising families are sticking to traditional agricultural practices. But there are 123 households that are using both traditional modern agricultural practices. As regards use of indigenous agricultural implements wooden plough, wooden Yoke, harrow, weeding tool, and sickle are largely used. No of households using such implements are shown in table

- 11

Table-11**Use of Indigenous Agricultural Implements**

Sl. No	Name of implement	Total No
1	Wooden plough	444
2	Wooden yoke	446
3	harrow	359
4	Weeding tool	336
5	sickle	595

Use of chemical fertilizer:

It is quite heartening to note that the Misings of the surveyed village are using chemical fertilizers in a big way. Thus Euria is used in 550 Bighas amounting to 4202 kgs. Super Phospet is used in 484 Bighas, DAP in 239 Bighas and Potas in 249 Bighas of land. Details are shown in table - 12.

Table-12**Use of chemical fertilizer**

Sl. No	Name of Fertilizer	Total Consumption(K.g)	Total Area covered (Bigha)
1	Urea	4202	557
2	Super Phosphate	6659	484
3	DAP	1334	239
4	Potash	1098	249

The villagers have close contact with Gram Sevaks and 312 (83.2%) households are using chemical fertilizer as per guidance of the Gram Sevak. There are 16.8% of households which have not taken guidance from Gram Sevaks.

Irrigation Facilities:

It is seen that 105 (28%) households use pump set and 9 (2.4%) households use shallow tube wells for irrigation purposes while 253 (60%) households still depend on manpower.

Table-12

Irrigation Facilities

Sl. No	Type	Total house hold
1	Pump set	105(28%)
2	Sell tube well	9 (2.4%)
3	Man power	255(60%)
4	Govt. scheme	-

Mechanization of agriculture is resorted only (1.6%) households, while 12 (3.2%) households use power tiller.

Agricultural Finance:

As regards institutional finance the State Bank of India (SBI) has 3 schemes with repayment duration for 6 months providing loan of Rs. 70000.00 and Assam Grameen Vikash Bank has 3 schemes for 6 months' duration providing an amount of Rs. 1, 35000.00. Besides, United Bank of India has 11 schemes extending 2 years with a loan component of Rs. 95000.00. Details are shown in table-13.

Table-13

Agricultural Finance

Type	Institution	Schemes (KCC)	Repayment Duration	Specify loan amount
Institutional	State Bank of India	3	6 Month	70000
	Assam Grameen Vikash Bank	3	6 month	135000
	United Bank of India	11	2 years	95000
	Punjab National bank	-	-	-
Non-Institutional	Village Money lender	-	-	-

Problems pertaining to Agriculture:

As mentioned earlier, the households have been affected perennial flood and in the present study we have found that 215 households were affected with 390 Bighas of land last year. Drought is somewhat lesser evil as only 1 household was affected with 2 bighas of land last year. But the main culprit is soil erosion where 79 households were affected with 807 bighas of land last year and sitting affected 15 households losing 19 bighas of land last year. Details are shown in table - 14.1.

Table- 14.1

Natural problem:

Sl. No	Problem	Identification		Total area affected last year(in bigha)
		Yes	No	
1	Flood	215	-	390
2	Drought	1	-	2
3	Soil Erosion	79	-	807
4	Sand deposition	15	-	19

There are biological problem, such as pests and diseases, stray animals, poor health of peasants etc. among the people. 316 households have pest and disease 125 households have problem of animals and 11 households have poor health condition. Details are shown in table - 14.2.

Table-14.2

Biological problem:

Sl. No	Problems	Identification	
		Yes	No
1	Pests and Diseases	316	-
2	Problem of animals	125	-
3	Poor health of peasant	11	-

Prospects of Allied Activities:

The Misings of the surveyed village rear poultries which is a good source of income in addition to the fulfillment of local demand for daily consumption. As many as 89.6% of the villagers rear poultry's. Piggery has good scope of earning extra income as the cost of rearing pigs in minimum. Pigs are essential items for socio-religious occasions also. 91.73% households rear pigs. Goat rearing is also popular among the people, 59.73% households rear goats. Cattle and buffalo rearing is done by 30.66% of the families, although these animals are considered as most essential for the cultivation. Similarly fishing an economic proposition is resorted to by the Misings. Details are shown in table - 15.

Table-15

Prospects of Allied Activities

Sl. No	Activities	Identification	
		Yes	No
1	Poultry rearing	336(89.6%)	-
2	Piggery rearing	344 (91.73%)	-
3	Goat rearing	224(59.73%)	-
4	Cattle and Buffalo rearing	115(30.66%)	-
5	Fishing	195 (52%)	-
6	Others	-	-

Extension Service of Agriculture:

As regards extension service facilities 53.33% households reported they have communication with the local Gram Sevak while 8.13 pc households could not get way scope for consultation of farming problems with Gram Sevaks. As many as 93.33% households had no communication with Agriculture Extension Officers (AEO) and the AEOs do not visit the villages as reported by 93.33% households. The study showed that the villagers are not aware of various schemes of Agriculture Department. Details are shown in Table - 16.

Table-16**Extension Service of Agriculture**

Sl. No	Extention service	yes	no
1	Communication with Gram Sevok	200(53.33%)	175 (46.66)
2	Consultation of farming problem with Gram sevok	67(17.86%)	308 (82.13%)
3	Communication with Agricultural Extension Officer	25 (6.66%)	350(93.33%)
4	Visit of AEO	25(6.66%)	350(93.33%)
5	Awareness of Several shemes of Agri. Deptt.	-	375(100%)

Impact of flood:

Recurring flood is the biggest problem of the villages during last year. 402 Bighas of land were badly affected by flood. Even homesteads badly affected as the study revealed. There were 4 such households. Even animals are not spared. Last year 212 animals were lost. Of course there was human casualty. Details are shown in table - 17.

Table-17**Households affected by flood**

Sl, No	Item	Total
1	Total Crop area affected during the last year	402 Bigha
2	Total home damaged during the last year	4
3	No. of animal lost during last year	212
4	No. of Human life lost	-

Impact of Erosion:

Erosion is also a big problem which appears after flood waters recede. During last 10 years 1676 Bighas of land were lost due to erosion, as 40 households had to be shifted to a safer place. Details are shown in table - 18.

Table-18

Households affected by erosion

Sl. No	Item	Details
1	Area lost last 10 years	1676 Bigha
2	Shifting of household	40 household
3	Govt. Rehabilitation	-

Drinking Water Facilities:

Majority (81.6%) of the households use tube well water for drinking. 5.6% of households have ponds, while 4.26% households depend on wells for water supply. The traditional dependence on river is still counter trip for 8.53% households. Details are shown in Table - 19.

Table-19

Drinking Water Facilities

Sl. No	sources	No. of family
1	Tube Well	306 (81.6%)
2	Pond	21(5.6%)
3	Well	16(4.26%)
4	River Stream	32 (8.53%)
5	Any other	-

Sanitation Facilities:

The strange thing that was noticed while surveying the households is that 85.86% of the households use open field. 10.93% households haveing katcha latrine. Only 3.2% households have sanitary latrines. Details are shown in Table - 20.

Table-20

Sanitation Facilities

Sl. No	Type	No. of family
1	Open Field	322 (85.86%)
2	Katcha Latrine	41 (10.93%)
3	Sanitary	12 (3.2%)

Educational Attainment:

It is seen that total illiterates constitute 40.3%. In case of literates for male the percentage is 56.35 and for female the pc is 43.84. Total literates constitute 59.96%. There are 117 male and 62 female HSLC passed persons, as 54 male and 18 female HS passed persons in the villages. Among males 7 are graduates and only one female graduate is there in the entire 12 villages. There is only 1 MA passed male in the villages. Details are shown in table - 21

Table-21

Educational Position

Position Sex	Illiterate And Age up to 0-6	Literate	HSLC Passed	HSC Passed	BA/B.com / Bsc.	MBBS	MA / M.com/ Msc	M.Phil/ Ph.d
Male	465(47.93%)	816(56.15%)	117	54	7		1	
Female	505(52.06%)	637(43.84%)	62	18	1			
Total	970(40.03%)	1453(59.96%)	179	72	8		1	

In the studied village there are 99 boys and 18 girls in the pie-primary, 156 boys and 119 girls in primary (LP school going) 75 boys and 78 girls in ME, 75 boys and 56 girls in High School is 64 boys and 32 girls in college standard.

Table-22

Educational standard

Standard	Boys	Girls	Total
Pre-Primary	97	78	175
L.P School going	156	119	275
ME School going	75	78	153
High School level	75	56	131
College level	64	32	96

Implementation of Govt. Schemes:

The households benefitted by MGNREGA constitute 42.13 percentages. Likewise 47.2% households are benefitted by IAY and 37.6% households are benefitted by AAY scheme. Only 12.26% households are benefitted from Family oriented Income Generating Schemes. All the households are served by Asha Karmis. The Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification scheme could benefit only 8.53% households. Details are shown in following table.

Table-23

Govt. Schemes

Sl. no	Schemes/Programmes	Yes	No
1	MGNREGA	158 (42.13%)	-
2	Indira Awaaj Yojana (IAY)	177(47.2%)	--
3	Crop Insurance Scheme	2(0.53%)	-
4	Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	141(37.6%)	-
5	Family Oriented Income Generating Scheme of WPT&BC	46 (12.26%)	-
6	ASHA	375(100%)	-
7	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme	32 (8.53%)	-

3.2.2 SIVASAGAR DISTRICT:

Identification of surveyed district:

Altogether 12 tribal villages were studied containing 300 households with total population of 1657, male 876, and female 781. Details are shown in the following table-1.

Table-1

Identification of surveyed district

Name of district	Total No of Village	Total sample household	Total population	Male	female
Sivasagar	12	300	1657	876	781

Distribution of Population as per Age group:

The distribution of population as per Age group figure shows that in the age group 0-6 years there are 238 children, 128 male and 110 female, in age group 7-15 years there are 238 children, 128 male and 110 female, in age group 16-35, there are 587 persons, 307 male and 280 female. Out of these 300 are married and 287 unmarried. In the next age group of 35-45 years there are 290 persons, 157 male, 133 female and married persons in this group are 198. The next age group 46-59 years out of 168 persons, male 88, female 80, there are 157 married persons. There are only 53 persons, 29 male, 24 female, in the next age group 60+ above years at there are 47 married and 6 unmarried persons. It is observed that most of the marriages take place between 16-35 to 60 years above and showing preponderance of late marriage. Details are shown in following figure.

Table-2

Distribution of Population as per Age group

Sl. No	Age Group	Sex wise Population			Marital Status-wise Population		
		Male	Female	Total	Married	Unmarried	Total
1	0-6	128	110	238	-	238	238
2	7-15	167	154	321	-	321	321
3	16-35	307	280	587	300	287	587
4	35-45	157	133	290	198	92	290
5	46-59	88	80	168	157	18	168
6	60 above	29	24	53	47	6	53
Total		876	781	1657	695	962	1657

Distribution of Population as per occupation:

Many as 770 persons have cultivation as major occupation, which is natural in a tribal setting. Agricultural labour was not there in the past but today there are 24 such labourers in the tribal villages. Similarly 70 wage earners indicate not so sound economy. However, there are 55 Govt. service holders whose economic standard is quite good. Business activities also attracted 20 persons. The tribal youths today seek employment in Non-Govt. Sector and in the present study we find 165 persons in this sector. Details are shown in Table-3.

Table-3

Distribution of Population as per occupation

District	Occupation					
	Cultivation	Agricultural Labour	Daily wage earner	service	business	Non-Govt. Service
Sivasagar	770	24	70	55	20	165

Land Holding Pattern:

The total land possessed by 300 households comes to 2018 Bighas at the figure under cultivable land stands at 1355 Bighas. The total area of land leased in is 181 Bighas while the total area leased out is 81 Bighas. There are significant land areas under forest (3 Bighas) and fishery (5 Bighas). Table 4 shows the position of land holding pattern.

Table-4

Total Land Holding Pattern

Total Household	Particulars of land (in Bigha)					
	Total land possessed	Cultivable land	Total area lease in	Total area lease out	Under forest	Fishery
300	2018	1355	181	81	3	5

Type of house:

The platform type of house is common among the Misings and the study showed that 91.10% houses of the studied households belong to this of house. There are 12 (4%) each Pucca AT and Katcha AT houses.

Table-5

Type of house

Total Household	Type of house				
	RCC	Pucca Assam Type	Katcha Assam Type	Thatched Bamboo made	Chang Ghar
300	1 (0.33%)	12 (4%)	12 (4%)	-	275 ((1.66%)

Annual Income Pattern:

As regards annual income 201 households earn Rs. 1000-1500 PA, 70 households earn Rs. 15000-35000 and 8 households earn Rs. 35000-65000 from agriculture. As many as 238 households earn Rs 1000-15000, and 3 households earn Rs. 15000-35000 from animal husbandry. Only 12 households earn Rs. 1000-15000 from handicraft. 74 households earn Rs. 1000 to 15000 from fisheries and 4 households earn Rs. 15000-35000 is from fisheries 112 households earn Rs. 1000-15000 PA from wages and another 53 households earn Rs. 15000-35000 is from wage earning. Service as a source of income is limited to 12 households and these households earn Rs. 1000-15000 PA. 8 households earn Rs. 15000-35000, 13 households earn Rs. 35000-65000 and 12 households earn Rs 65000 and above from service. The tribals are coming to business lately and there are 42 households earning Rs. 1000 to 15000 PA from business, 28 households earn Rs. 15000-35000 and 2 households earn Rs. 35000 to 65000 PA from business. Only 22 households earn Rs. 1000-15000 from horticulture.

Table-6

Annual Income Pattern

Sl. No	Source of Head	Annual Income Pattern (in Rs.)			
		1000-15000	15000-35000	35000-65000	65000 above
1	Agriculture	201	70	8	-
2	Animal Husbandry	238	3	-	-
3	Weaving	-	-	-	-
4	Handicraft	12	-	-	-
5	Fishing	74	4	-	-
6	Wage	112	53	-	-
7	Service	12	8	13	22
8	Business	42	28	2	-
9	Horticulture	22	-	-	-

Expenditure Pattern:

Food items consume major portion of income of the households. Thus 154 households spend Rs. 5000-15000 PA on food items, 85 households spend up to Rs. 5000, 43 households incur expenditure of Rs. 15000-25000 and 18 households spend Rs. 25000-35000 PA on food items. Dress items consume up to Rs. 5000 for 238 households. 54 households spend Rs. 5000-15000, and 8 households spend Rs. 15000-

25000 on dress. In respect of education 187 households spend up to Rs. 5000, 52 households spend Rs. 5000-15000, 14 households spend Rs. 15000 to 25000 PA on education. Substantial amount is incurred on education by the households. 237 households spend upto Rs. 5000 PA on health, 45 households spend Rs. 5000 to 15000, 15 households spend Rs. 15000-25000 and 3 households spend Rs. 25000-35000 per annum on health.

The tribal society is egalitarian and co-operation is the salient feature of their social organization. They are to spend lots of money on various socio-religious ceremonies and inter tribal mutuality demands maintenance of coherent social life. Thus the study shows that 180 households spend up to Rs. 5000 on social obligation. One family however spends Rs. 5000-15000 on this head PA.

Table-7
Expenditure Pattern

Sl. No	Head	Expenditure Pattern (in Rs.)				
		Up to 5000	5000-15000	15000-25000	25000-35000	35000 above
1.	Food Item	85	154	43	18	-
2.	Dress	238	54	8	-	-
3	Education	187	52	14	-	-
4	Health	237	45	15	3	-
5.	Social obligation	180	1	-	-	-

Consumption Pattern:

Milk or Card is not consumed by all as rice beer (Apang) and milk do not go together. The study shows that 68 households take this product daily, 96 households weekly and 139 households take occasionally and 6 households do not take milk or card at all. Similarly the daily use of pulses or bean is restricted to 66 households, 82 households take weekly, 115 households take pulses occasionally and 7 households do not take pulses at all. Generally the people relish locally available leafy vegetables, roots and creepers. Green vegetables are favourite items of the tribal people. 15% households take this food items daily 86 households weekly, 66 households occasionally take green vegetables. Only 2 households reported that they are not in the habit of taking green vegetables. In respect of consumption of egg, 169 households take eggs occasionally, 101 households weekly, 20 households daily and

5 households do not eat eggs at all. Meat/fish is a delicacy for the tribal people. But due to non availability 151 households take occasionally 127 weekly, 28 households daily and one household does not take meat/fish at all. Without rice beer, the daily life of the tribals by and large appears to dull and drab. So 124 households take rice beer daily, 85 households weekly, and 65 households occasionally. However there is a lone family which is not using rice beer at all. Details are shown in table- 8.

Table: 8

Consumption Pattern

Sl. No	Item	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never
1	Milk or card	68	96	139	6
2	Pulses or bean	66	82	115	7
3	Green vegetable	157	86	66	2
4	Egg	20	101	169	5
5	Chicken/meal/ Fish	28	127	151	1
6	Rice bear	124	85	65	1

Asset Holding Pattern:

Unlike the decades back the asset position of the tribal villages has undergone metamorphic changes as motorcycle, T.V., Mobile Phones, Pump set, Power Tiller, Car, Tractor etc. are entering into the asset bucket for the tribals. There are 193 Mobile sets, 46 TVs, 33 Motor Bikes, 19 Power Tillers 16 tractors, 36 Pump sets. 4 cars are found in the studied household. Details are shown in table- 9.

Table-9

Asset Holding Pattern

Sl.No	Item	No.s	Sl.No	Item	No.s
1	Motor Cycle	33	7	Radio	51
2	T.V	46	8	Bullock Cart	
3	Watch	120	9	Plough	306
4	Car	4	10	Pump set	36
5	tractor	16	11	Bi cycle	267
6	Power Tiller	19	12	Mobile	193

Cropping Pattern:

As regards cropping pattern, after paddy tops the list with 1097 bighas followed by mustard 110 bighas, Peas 81 bighas, Potato 74 bighas and Vegetable 73 bighas in the studied households. Details are shown in table- 10.

Table-10

Cropping Pattern and Shown Area in the surveyed household

Sl. No	Major Crops	Total Area
1	Ahu/ Bao Paddy (traditional varieties)	1097
2	Mustard	110
3	Black/ pea	81
4	Potato	-
5	Sugarcane	-
6	Jute	73
7	Vegetable	

It is found that Bao paddy is considered as the most flood friendly crop away 78%. While 22% villagers do not consider the Bao as the flood friendly crop.

Use of Indigenous Agricultural Implements:

Traditional agricultural practices are followed by 83.33% of the cultivators and 50 households (16.66%) practice both traditional & modern practices. In respect of agricultural implements 349 households use wooden yoke and 328 households use wooden plough. Traditional tools like harrow (271 households), weeding tool (215) and sickle are skill used.

Table-11

Use of Indigenous Agricultural Implements

Sl. No	Name of Implement	Total No
1	Wooden plough	328
2	Wooden yoke	349
3	harrod	271
4	Weeding tool	215
5	sickle	434

Use of chemical fertilizer:

It is heartening to note that the tribal cultivators are using modern agricultural methods. 826 kg of urea are used in 113 Bighas of land. Super phosphate amounting to 747 kg was used in 110 Bighas of land. DAP amounting 447 kg was used in 56 Bigha and Potash amounting to 446 kg were used in 47 bighas of land. Definitely this appeared to be a healthy sign. Details are shown in following table.

Table-12

Use of chemical fertilizer

Sl. No	Name of Fertilizer	Total Consumption(K.g)	Total Area covered (Bigha)
1	Euria	826	113
2	Super Phosphate	747	110
3	DAP	447	56
4	Potas	466	47

Irrigation Facilities:

No Government scheme on Irrigation is noticed. The households have their own pump set, Shallow tube well etc. There are 11% households possessing pump sets and 14.33% households have shallow tube wells. Only 5% of the households use tractor and 6.33% households use power tillers. Besides man power is used by 74.66% households. Details are shown in following table.

Table-13

Irrigation Facilities

Sl. No	Type	Total house hold
1	Pump set	33 (11%)
2	Shallow tube well	43 (14.33%)
3	Man power	224 (74.66%)
4	Govt. scheme	-

Agricultural Finance:

As regards agricultural finance State Bank of India (SBI), Assam Gramin Bikash Bank, United Bank of India (UBI) has schemes in the villages. SBI has 3 schemes of Rs. 92000 with repayment duration 6 months. The Assam Gramin Vikash Bank has 8 schemes of loan component of Rs. 45000 in with repayment term for 6 months and UBI has one scheme of Rs. 25000 with repayment conditions for 6 months.

Table-14

Agricultural Finance

Type	Institution	Schemes (KCC)	Repayment Duration	Specify loan amount
Institutional	State Bank of India	3	6 Month	42000
	Assam Grameen Vikash Bank	8	6 month	45000
	United Bank of India	1	6 month	25000

	Punjab National bank	-	-	-
Non institutional	Village Money lender	-	-	-

Problems pertaining to Agriculture:

The people have experienced flood and erosion problems very badly. As many as 389 bighas of land were affected by flood as 686 bighas were lost due to erosion. Besides drought has affected 1 Bigha as Siltation has affected 2 bighas of land in the surveyed villages.

Table-15.1

Natural problem:

Sl. No	Problem	Total area affected last year(in bigha)
1	Flood	389
2	Drought	1
3	Soil Erosion	686
4	Sand deposition	2

As regards biological problems, pests and diseases 300 households have experienced 79 households have problems of stray animals while 9 households face problems due to poor health of the farmers.

Table-15.2**Biological problem**

Sl. No	Problem	Identification	
		yes	No
1	Pests and Diseases	300 (100%)	-
2	Problem of animals	79 (26.33%)	-
3	Poor health of peasant	9 (3%)	-

Prospects of Allied Activities:

There is a prospect of improving the economic condition of the people by undertaking allied activities like poultry as piggery rearing, goat rearing, cattle and buffalo rearing and even fishing in the villages as 258 households rear poultries, 194 buffalo rearing and even fishing in the villages as 258 households rear poultries, 194 rear pigs 111 households rear goats, 166 households possess cattle and 60 households have fisheries in the surveyed households.

Table-16**Prospects of Allied Activities**

Sl. No	Activities	Identification	
		yes	No
1	Poultry rearing	258 (86%)	
2	Piggery rearing	194 (64.66%)	
3	Goat rearing	111 (37%)	
4	Cattle and Buffalo rearing	166 (55.33%)	
5	Fishing	60 (20%)	

Extension Service of Agriculture:

The extension services are essential for overall agricultural development and the role of Gram Sevaks and Agriculture Extension Officers (AEO) are vital in this regard.

But in the present study it is seen that 62.66% of the households have no connection with the Gram Sevaks. As regards consultation of agricultural problems with Gram Sevaks 77.66% households replied in negative. The AEOs are meant to contact the farmers to provide necessary guidance. But in the instant case 95% of the households reported no connection with AEOs. The AEOs who do not visit the villages under their jurisdiction as 96.66% households reported. As many as 97.66% households were unaware of the schemes of agriculture department.

Table-17

Extension Service of Agriculture

Sl. No	Extension service	yes	no
1	Communication with Gram Sevok	112 (37.33%)	188 (62.66%)
2	Consultation of farming problem with Gram sevok	67(22.33%)	233 (77.66%)
3	Communication with Agricultural Extension Officer	15 (5%)	285 (95%)
4	Visit of AEO	10 (3.33%)	290(96.66%)
5	Awareness of Several of Agri. Development Programme.	7 (2.33%)	293 (97.66%)

Area affected by flood:

During last year a total of 426 Bighas of lands were affected by flood in the surveyed villages. Eleven houses were also destroyed by flood in last year. Besides the villagers lost 112 animals in the period under reference.

Table-18

Area affected by flood

Sl, No	Item	Total
1	Total Crop area affected during the last year	426 Bigha
2	Total home damaged during the last year	11
3	No. of animal lost during last year	112
4	No. of Human life lost	-

Households affected by erosion:

Erosion is also a recurring problem in the surveyed villages. During last 10 years 739 Bighas of lands were affected by erosion and due to erosion 74 households had to be shifted to safer places.

Table-19

Households affected by erosion

Sl. No	item	Total
1	Area lost last 10 years	739 Bigha
2	Shifting of household	74 household
3	Govt. Rehabilitation	-

Drinking Water Facilities:

All the households (100%) depend solely upon tube wells for drinking water and for other purposes. Details are shown in following table.

Table-20

Drinking Water Facilities

Sl. No	sources	No. of family
1	Tube Well	300 (100%)
2	Pond	-
3	Well	-
4	River Stream	-
5	Any other	-

Sanitation Facilities:

As regards sanitation facilities as many as 79.66% households depend on open field, which is a sad commentary in spite of spending lots of money in tribal welfare. Only 12.66% households and 8.33% households possess Katcha latrine and sanitary latrines respectively.

Table-21

Sanitation Facilities

Sl. No	Type	No. of family
1	Open Field	239(79.66%)
2	Katcha Latrine	38 (12.66%0

Educational Attainment:

The position of educational attainment of the people under study cannot be called satisfactory as 347 (45.83%) persons among male literate while 52.22% of the males are literate which is below the state's pc of literates. There are 158 HSLC passed, 62 HS passed, 25 Graduate, 2 MBBS Doctors and one MA among the males. While among females the pc of literacy is 54.16%. There are 96 HSLC, 36 HS, 19 Graduates, one MBBS among females. Details are shown in Table-22.

Table-22

Educational position

Position Sex	Illiterate And Age up to 0-6	Literate	HSLC Passed	HS Passed	BA/B. com/ Bsc.	MBBS	MA/ M.com/ Msc	M.Phil / Ph.d
Male	347(45.83%)	470(52.22%)	158	62	25	2	1	-
Female	410(54.16%)	430(47.77%)	96	36	19	1	-	-
Total	757(45.68%)	900 (54.31%)	254	98	44	3	1	-

As regards educational standard there are 59 boys and 44 girls in pre primary, 92 boys and 63 girls in primary, 56 boys and 50 girls in ME, 45 boys and 51 girls in High School and 37 boys and 35 girls in college in the surveyed households. In the pre primary and primary standards girls are lagging behind, although much has been spent on educating of girl students. Even incentives like Midday-meals also are provided. Details are shown in table-23.

Table-23**Educational standard**

Standard	Boys	Girls	Total
Pre-Primary	59	44	103
L.P School going	92	63	155
ME School going	56	50	106
High School level	45	51	96
College level	37	35	72

Govt. Schemes:

The villagers are still unaware of govt. welfare schemes like MGNREGA, IAY etc.. In MGNREGA scheme only 32.33% villagers, in IAY 8.33%, in Crop Insurance scheme 49.66%, in AAY 22.33%, in Family Oriented Income Generating scheme 2% and in Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme 2.33% were reported. Except Crop Insurance Scheme other welfare schemes are not benefitting the people much. However all the 300 households are benefitted by the service provided by Asha Karmis.

Table-24**Govt. Schemes**

Sl. No	Schemes/Programmes	Yes	No
1	MGNREGA	97 (32.33%)	-
2	Indira Awaaj Yojana (IAY)	25 (8.33%)	-
3	Crop Insurance Scheme	149(49.66%)	-
4	Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	67(22.33%)	-
5	Family Oriented Income Generating Scheme of WPT&BC	6 (2%)	-
6	ASHA	300 (100%)	-
7	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme	7 (2.33%)	-

CHAPTER-4

4. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

4.1 GOLAGHAT DISTRICT:

The predominant ethnic community of the district is the Misings (Miris), a riverine tribe, having agriculture as the main source of living was selected for the study. Altogether 15 tribal villages, all belonging to the Misings, with 1500 households and a total population of 11538 under falling under Dusutimukh, Disoi and Gulung Temera Gaon Panchayats of Golaghat West Development Block were selected for study. The tribals constituted 90.59%. The settlement pattern of these population is typical agglomerative. In regard to communication facilities the villages generally lie at a distance of more than 15 kms from the nearest railway station, block office and sub Divisional head quarters. Even nearest transport station and motorable road are not easily accessible.

The study included 667 households of BPL people also. As regards condition of the roads less said is better as 73.3% villages have only katcha fair weather and katcha all weather roads. Only 4 villages have graveled roads.

For drinking water, the villagers entirely depend on tube wells. Both Rabi and Kharif crops are grown by this villager. Only 20% villages having electric connection.

Primary schools are located within the villages. Middle and high schools are located within 1-5 kms. Health facilities are available beyond 3-5 kms and govt. dispensaries are located beyond 11-15 kms.

Except the Asha Karmis, rest of the health providers like private Doctor, village health guide are totally inadequate.

Most of civic and other facilities except four price shops exist beyond 3-15 kms.

Most of the villagers replied in negative when asked whether the Gram Sevak visited to consult the farming problems of the villagers. Whether Gram Sevak visited the villages regularly and regular visit by the Agriculture Extension Officers. However, 66.66% replied that they know the Gram Sevak. As many as 93.33 % of respondents complained that AEOs do not visit the villages.

There are institutional sources of credit like SBI, Assam Gramin Bikash Bank, PNB, UBI and Co-operative Societies, but due to distance factor the villagers are unable to utilize these. The number of villages (14 out of 15) taking loans from money lenders located within the villages is not a healthy sign as the interest rates of money lenders are very high.

Flood and erosion is the major problem in these villages and all the villages suffer from annual recurring flood and erosion. Last year only 1197 Bighas of crop land were damaged. Lost of cattle in flood cannot be under estimated as last year 185 cattle were lost in flood. A total of 2880 Bighas of land were eroded last year due to flood from the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries. In respect of implementation of Govt. welfare schemes like MGREGA, IAY, Midday meal, AAY and Family Oriented Income Generating Scheme.

There is a success story. But there is much scope for improvement in the Infrastructural Development Scheme and Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme as the these two schemes the implementation is partial i.e. Infrastructural scheme benefits 33.33% and the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification scheme benefits only 24.66% of the villages.

4.2 SIVASAGAR DISTRICT:

In Sivasagar district 12 tribal villages all belonging to Misings, a plains tribe, with be 1571 households and a total population of 9785 under Disang mukh GP of Sivasagar Development Block were selected for study. The tribal households constituted 95.92%. The study included 544 BPL households.

Most of the villages are agglomerated (83.33%) as is natural for the Misings.

In respect of transport and communication facilities most of the villages have to travel long distance to get benefits from transport station, Railway Block Office, Sub Divisional head quarter. Only one village each has the transport station and motorable road within the village respectively.

Regarding condition of roads, most surprising fact is that even in this 21st century 4 villages still use foot track. Except one graveled road in a village the villagers use Katcha fair weather and Katcha all weather roads.

All the villagers produce Kharif and Rabi crops. For their water supply all the villagers use tube wells.

Electric connections are provided to 8 villages and power supply is reported to be regular only in 3 villages.

The primary and middle and high schools are conveniently located by its school and colleges are located in a distant place ranging from 3-5 to 16-20 kms, from the villages. However Anganwadi centres are located within the villages.

Regarding health facilities it is seen that only 25% villages get sub centres within the villages and 16.66% of villages get primary health centres within the villages. However 2 sub centres, 1 primary health centre and one Govt. dispensary are located

within a reasonable distance of 1-2 kms from the villages. The pitiable road condition of the villages put hindrance to go to distant health centres located beyond 3 kms particularly during summer season.

Except the Asha Karmis who are posted in each surveyed villages, other health providers like private doctor, village health guide, and traditional birth attendants are insufficient in the villages.

The civic facilities like post office and telegraph offices are located beyond 3 kilometers for most of the villages, only 5 villages have post offices within 1-2 km. STD booths, banks are located beyond 3 km to 15 kms. Except 6 fair price shops 2 pharmacies, 2 weekly hats and 2 Agro service centres which are located within the villages. Only one village each of Pharmacy, weekly hats and fair price shops is found within 1-2 kms and rest of the civic facilities are beyond 3-15 kms.

The role of Agricultural Extension officers in agriculture development should get prime importance. Similarly the Gram Sevaks have been appointed to provide necessary guidance to the farmers. In case of AEO, the service provided requires more attention since 75% villagers reported that the AEO's visit is not regular. 58.33% of the villagers have not seen the AEO's. But the role played by Gram Sevaks appeared to be satisfactory.

Institutions providing credit to the farmers are not easily accessible as most of banks like SBI, UBI, Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, PNB have offices beyond 15 kms from the villages compelling the villagers to take loans from village money lenders at exorbitant interest.

As the villages (100%) are affected by recurring floods remedial measures are necessary. Only during last year 2690 bighas of land were divested making their unusable. As many as 195 cattle were lost. Similarly post flood erosion problem is acute in the villages and last year only 285 Bighas of lands were eroded.

The major rivers like the Brahmaputra, the Disang and the Dikhow lying close to the villages cause damage to the agricultural fields.

As regards implementation of the govt. schemes like MGNREGA, IAY, AAY and Midday-meal, the position is satisfactory but the schemes like Infrastructure Development Scheme and Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification scheme are not properly implemented as 1 village out of 12 in each scheme is implemented. In the Family Oriented Income Generating Scheme only 66.66% villagers have been benefited.

The micro level data (household) of 375 households with 2423 population, male 1263, female 1160 of Golaghat district indicated that 43.6% of the studied population

have cultivation as main source of living followed by agricultural labour, daily wage earning, service, business. Thus due to factors like flood and erosion in the villages, the younger sections are generally located as unwanted in the cultivation sector. Diversification of occupation is noticed as cultivable land amounts to 66.3% of the total 3073 Bighas. But agriculture and animal husbandry is still considered as dependable source of income of the households and it was observed that 227 households (65.3%) earned Rs. 1000-15000 PA and 122 (32%) households earned Rs. 15000-35000 PA from agriculture and 318 households (84%) earned Rs. 1000-15000 and 24 households earned Rs. 15000-35000 PA from animal husbandry.

Out of total 3073 Bighas only 2042 (66.3%) Bighas of land are fit for cultivation.

Food items consume the hard earned income as 236 households (76%) spend Rs. 5000-15000 PA on food items. Sizable expenditures are also incurred on dress, education, health and social obligation although the expenditure on such heads is limited to Rs. 1000 to Rs. 15000 PA. Rice beer and green vegetables are daily necessities while eggs, milk/curd, meat are occasionally taken.

The villagers are no longer wholly depending upon traditional agricultural Power Tiller, Tractor pump sets are used by quite a good number of cultivators. Modern assets like Mobile Phone, Motor cycle, Car, T.V. radio, Watches are becoming popular Ahu/Bao is the major crop followed by mustard, black pea, potato and vegetables as subsidiary crops.

The villagers are still using the traditional agricultural practices and 32.8% people only adopt both traditional and modern practices.

It is heartening to modern chemical fertilizers like Urea, Super phosphate, DAP, Potash are becoming popular among the tribal cultivators. They are using pump sets but the percentage of pump sets users is 28 only. Dependence on man power for irrigation is noticeable.

Regarding agricultural finance, the SBI, UBI and Assam Gramin Bikash Bank have schemes for the tribal cultivators.

As mentioned earlier besides flood and erosion the cultivators are facing difficulties from pests and diseases and stray animals. During last year 402 bighas of total crop area were affected by flood and 2.12 animals were lost in flood the households lost 1676 bighas of land due to erosion last year.

There is much scope in allied activities along with cultivation such as piggeries, goat, cattle and buffalo rearing and fishing. It may be mentioned that the Misings require pigs not only for consumption but also for socio-religious occasions. Recently 89.6% Misings are rearing pigs. They also relish fish and at present 52% households are

having fisheries. It has much potentiality as source of income as fish is in high demand by almost all communities.

The extension service on agriculture in the tribal villages requires strengthen as the role played by Gram Sevaks and AEO's are far from adequate. Most of the villagers have no communication with AEOs.

As many as 93.3% households reported that AEOs do not visit the villages. Also 82.13% households reported that Gram Sevaks are not available for consultation of agricultural problems.

As regards awareness all the households were found to be unaware regarding their rights and opportunities provided.

For drinking water the villagers use tube wells (81.6%).

It was unbelievable that even on the onset of 21st century as many as 85.86% people use open field to attend call of nature. Only 3.2% households have sanitary latrine.

As regards educational position of the tribal people of Golaghat district, illiteracy is still continuing as reported. There are 47.93 % male and 52.06% female illiterates while numbers of matriculates (HSLC passed) are male 117 and female 62. Out of 72 HS passed the figure of women is 18. There is only one female graduate while the number of male graduates is 7. Except one male post graduate, there is no post graduate among female. The females are lagging behind males except in the ME standard. The school and college going boys and girls indicate a rising trend for educational attainment of the younger sections.

The govt. schemes in socio-economic development like MGNREGA, IAY, AAY and Crop Insurance are partially implemented.

The household schedule of Sivasagar district covered 300 households 12 villages with a total population of 1657, 876 male, 781 female. The schedule tribe of the district under study is the Misings. Cultivation is the main source of living and there are very few persons engaged in agricultural labour, daily wage earner, service and business. In cultivation 46.4 persons are engaged. Out of 2018 Bighas 1355 Bighas are brought under cultivation the pc being 67%.

The traditional chang ghar (91.10%) is the characteristic type of house of the tribe. Agriculture and Animal husbandary is the main source of income. In agriculture 201 households earn Rs. 1000-15000 while 70 households earn Rs. 15000-3500 PA. Substantial income is accrued from animal husbandary. 238 households earn Rs. 1000-15000 PA and only 3 households earn Rs. 15000-35000 PA from animal husbandry. Income from weaving, handicraft fishing, horticulture, fishing service is

negligible and few households are engaged in these trades. The wage earners numbering 112 households indicates a poverty stricken states and these households lost cultivable lands due to flood and the villagers were compelled to take to wage earning.

Major expenditure of the households is in food items as 154 households spend Rs. 5000-15000 PA on food. The dress item consumes up to Rs. 5000 for 238 families PA. Similarly health expenditure is also not negligible as 237 households spend up to Rs 5000 PA on health. The tribals are not habitant to spend money on education head and 187 households spend upto Rs. 5000 on education and another 5% households spend Rs. 5000 to 15000 PA on education of their children.

Rice beer (Apang) is a favourite beverage of the Misings along with rice they take vegetables daily. Eggs, meat, fish are taken when available. Milk/curd is occasionally used.

Modern way of life is noticed in the Mising households as 193 mobile sets, 46 TVs, 33 motor bike, 4 cars, 51 radios and 120 wrist watches were found in studied villages. Even in the sphere of agriculture the Mising modernism is gradually earning up as 16 households have tractors, 19 households have power tillers, as 36 households have pump sets in the households. The traditional bullock cart is vanishing.

In respect of cropping pattern, the Misings grow Ahu/Bao as major crops as their lands are suitable only for these crop mustard crops are also grown.

Bao paddy is flood friendly and 78% households therefore grow this crop. Traditional indigenous agriculture tools like wooden plough, wooden yoke, harrow etc., are still used.

The consumption of modern chemical fertilizer by the Misings heralds a favourable trend towards agricultural development. They use Urea, Superphosphate, DAP Potash in considerable quantities with the guidance of Gram Sevaks

Although modern tools are used by the people due to non availability of irrigation facilities from govt. the villagers are depending on man power (74.66%) to irrigate the lands the 11% pump sets are used by a section of well to do families, shallow tube wells are used 14.33% households.

Mechanization of agricultural is not taking place is a big way only 5% households use tractors and 6.33% households use power tiller.

Agricultural finance is provided by SBI, UBI and Assam Gramin Vikash Bank. The interesting feature of credit management is that the households do not take loans from local money lenders.

As the Misings are a riverine tribe and prefer to live by the side of rivers, flood and erosion is an annual phenomenon. The total area affected by flood and erosion amounts to 389 bighas in flood and 686 bighas in erosion.

Pests and diseases is a major problem in agricultural practices and all the households are affected by pest in agricultural activities.

There is good potential for poultry rearing as a viable business proposition as 86% of the households rear poultries. The piggery is also has similar prospect as 64.44% rear pigs. Pig has high market value also. The traditionalism in agricultural practices is continuing and cattle are most essential 55% households have cattle. The poorer sections are not in a position to own cattle because of higher price and they hire cattle during agricultural season.

The Gram Sevaks can play key role in agricultural development. But the study showed that 77.66% households don not consult the Gram Sevak. AEOs are not available for consultation as 95% of the households revealed. 96.66% households reported that AEOs do not visit the villages.

As regards awareness, 97.66% households were unaware of their rights regarding agricultural facilities.

During last year 426 Bighas of crop area were affected by flood and 112 animals were lost. The death of 11 persons due to flood cannot be under estimated.

Likewise during last 10 years erosion affected 739 bighas of flood and 74 households had to be shifted to a safer place. As regards govt. rehabilitation scheme less said the better.

For their water supply the households all the households depend entirely tube wells.

It is strange that even after 64 years of Independence as many as 79.66% of the villagers under study use open field to defecate. There are 8.33% households with sanitary latrines.

Backwardness in respect of education still prevails. 45.83% male and 54.16% female are illiterate. However there are 158 male and 96 female matriculates (HSLC passed), 25 male and 19 female graduates, 2 MBBC male and 1 MBBS female and one MA (male) are found in the surveyed households indicating progress of the households having assets. Besides 289 boys and 243 girls are studying in various standards. Female education is not negligible at least in the sphere of roll in educational institutions.

The govt. welfare schemes like MGNREGA, IAY, AAY, Crop Insurance, Family Oriented Income Generating Scheme, and Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme are functioning but much remains to be done as most of the households are yet to be covered. The Asha karmis are doing great service in all the households.

CHAPTER-5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

5.1 CONCLUSION:

The study undertaken for finding out problems and prospects of agricultural development among the tribes of Golaghat and Sivasagar district pin pointed the problem relating to agricultural development of the Misings, a plains tribe of Assam. Altogether 27 Mising villages, 15 in Golaghat and 12 in Sivasagar were studied. Agricultural development in tribal areas is closely related to the in infrastructural development, particularly transport and communication, inter departmental co-operation in implementing the schemes and the role played by the welfare agencies. In both the districts under survey the transport and communication to be handicap as the nearest transport station, nearest motorable road, railway station, Block Development Office, Sub Divisional head quarters are not easily accessible. Another constraint is condition of roads. It has been observed that almost all the roads passing through the villages are fair weather katcha or Fair weather motorable roads. Naturally the villagers cannot go to the nearest dispensary or weekly market or colleges located more than 15 kms and above. Nor the villages can go to the Block Development Office which is the epicenter from where the tribals get their grievances addressed.

The villagers of both the districts have their own drinking water arrangements with the help of tube wells and govt. has not provided pipe water in the villages. It may be mentioned that during summer even the tube wells are submerged and polluted flood water enters into the tube wells, causing water borne diseases.

The pre primary schools and primary schools are located within the villages or within 1-2 kms, from the villages for both the surveyed districts. But most of high schools and colleges are located beyond 3-10 kms, from the villages. Some of the ME schools which are never or less reasonably located near the villages may be upgraded considering the peculiar setting of the riverine Mising people.

The percentage of literacy among males and females of the surveyed villages of both the districts is yet to reach the state's percentage of literacy. Of course, educational upliftment of the scheduled tribes over the decades considerably illiteracy is noticed in the surveyed villages both way males and females of both the districts. The number of female illiteracy is more. The school and college going boys and girls are however increasing and number of girls in this category is not less.

As regards sanitation a very pitiable position emerges from the study as most of the surveyed households are still using open field to answer the calls of nature entailing

the villagers suffering from various diseases. Sanitary latrines are few and far between.

The villagers relied on Bao/Ahu paddy cultivation, which could be produced before the onset of the monsoon. Very often the output from this crop is low. Kharif crops are almost nonexistent. During winter the people grow mustard, potatoes etc. mostly for local consumption.

Agriculture animal husbandry is the major source of income. Due to poverty daily wage earners are increasing in the surveyed villages of both the districts. There is a large number of households whose annual income is in the range of Rs. 1000.00-15000.00.

Most of the villagers spend up to Rs. 5000.00 on dress, education, health and social obligation. While food items alone consume the major share of the income (Rs. 5000.00 - 15000.00).

The Misings consume rice beer (Apang) and this is inevitable in socio-religious occasions in huge quantities along with pork. Sizeable amount of paddy is required for the preparation. Some of the families are becoming poor as they are required to meet the demands of the clan members.

Most of the PHCs, dispensaries, pharmacies are located far away from the villages and due to bad road condition particularly in summer the villagers have a trying time to go to doctors. Private Doctors are not available near the village. The health providers, except the Asha Karmis, are irregular in attending the patients.

The problem of annual flood and attendant flood related causes cripple the life of the Misings in the villages of both the districts under survey. Besides pests and crop diseases tell heavily upon the economic well being of the agriculture based people. Floods cause irreparable damage to crops and cattle. The flood waters compel some families to shift their hearth and homes to safer places. Besides economic, the psychological damage of these victims is reckoned. So the prime impotence should be laid on flood control measures.

Erosion is another big constraint for agriculture development of the people. Sizeable lands are swallowed by the erosion. Unless some remedial measures are taken, the loss of agricultural land and cattle and overall socio economic development will remain back foot.

One of the healthy phenomenon is noticed away the tribal people of the surveyed villages of both the districts, is the growing tendency of the cultivations towards application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. However the use is limited to few families.

Modern agricultural techniques are also becoming popular among the Misings. One can find power tiller, tractor, pump sets in some richer families. Side by side the people are using traditional agricultural tools alike wooden plough, harrow, yoke, sickle etc.

In respect of assets, both traditional and modern paraphernalia like bullocks, cars, motor bikes, TVs, radios, mobile phones, tractor, pump set, power tiller are included.

Irrigation of the fields is mostly done by men power. There is no Govt. irrigation scheme. The well to do sections use privately owned pump sets and shallow tube wells.

The SBI, PNB, UBI and Gramin Vikash Bank and Co-operative societies are providing credit to the villages. But most of the branches of the said credit institutions are located beyond 11-15 kms and due to distance factor, the villagers very often fail to utilise the benefits provided by the credit institutions. The age old practice of taking loans from local Mahajans is in vogue among the villagers of Golaghat district at exorbitant rate of interest. In Sivasagar district the villages are avoiding the Mahajans. Unless institutional credit facilities are provided easily with reasonable interest, the clutch of Mahajans will prevail.

Recent introduction of govt. welfare schemes like MNREGA, Indira Awas Yojana, AAY, Midday meal, Family Oriented Income Generating Scheme etc. are serving the villagers well in both the districts. But in case of Infrastructure Development Scheme and Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme much remains to be done.

It is observed that there is sufficient scope to boost up agricultural development in the surveyed villages by introduction of piggery as commercial preposition. Development of agriculture has a symbiotic relation with improvement of allied avocations like piggery, poultry rearing, animal husbandry, fishing, weaving and handicraft as the tribals possess sufficient entrepreneurial capabilities.

The women folk can contribute much by taking weaving as professional career as Mising jacket and Mekhela are highly demanded by non tribals also. The famous 'MiriJim' (big shawl prepared with cotton) is now almost extinct. The women folk can resume weaving of this prestigious product.

If agricultural development among the tribals, particularly among the Misings, the main thrust should be on controlling the flood and erosion which cuts at the root of underdevelopment transport and communication hurdles should be removed and agents of development like Gram Sevaks, AEOs should serve as a tribal friendly spirit.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS:

1. The most important and vital problems faced by the tribals (Misings) of the surveyed villages of districts of Golaghat and Sivasagar is the annual flood and erosion. Unless some tangible flood control and erosion problem is solved the agriculture development of the people will always remain in the back stage.
2. The condition of the roads should be improved. At present most of the villages have katcha fair weather and katcha fair weather motorable roads. The distance to the nearest motorable (gravelled) is 3 kms and above.
3. There are quite a good number of illiterates which perhaps is unthinkable in the first decade of the 21st century and in the light of somany schemes for the welfare of tribal education. Special efforts should be made to bring the illiterates to the fold of literates.
3. Female literacy is still low. Some incentive schemes may be introduced.
4. Mechanisation of agriculture is limited to the well to do families only. Beneficial measures like subsidised rate and low interest bank loans may be introduced.
5. Fertilizers and pesticides are used by limited families. Efforts should be made to aware the villagers in this regard.
6. The Gram Sevaks and AEOs should function sincerely as only with their guidance the villagers will be able to modernise the agricultural practies.
7. The branches of SBI, UBI, Gramin Bikash Bank, PNB are not easily accessible due to distance factor. If not possible to start Village branches, at least suitable officials should be posted in the villages to provide institutional loans. In Golaghat district due to above difficulties, the villagers take loans from local money lenders who charge exorbitant rate of interest mostly in land.
8. One cannot think that in this age of globalisation most of the tribals use the open field to answer the call of nature. Urgent steps should be taken to provide rural sanitary facilities.
9. There is much scope for establishing piggery and poultry farming as the villagers rear pigs and poultries in large numbers.
10. The Mising women folk should be encouraged to weave clothes as their clothes are highly demanded even by non tribals.

11. There is lack of awareness among the people towards governmental beneficiary schemes. Special awareness programmes should be chalked out for the tribal people living in the riverine areas.

12. All the villages should be provided with electric connection.

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

**ASSAM INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH FOR TRIBALS AND SCHEDULED
CASTES, JAWAHAR NAGAR, KHANAPARA,
GUWAHATI-781022**

Research Study on "Problems and Prospects of Agricultural Development in the Tribal areas
of Sibsagar and Golaghat District of Assam" Year-2011

Village Schedule:

1. Identification:

i)

Name of the informant	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation

ii) Name of the Village :

iii) Gaon Panchayat :

iv) Police Station :

v) Development Block :

vi) Sub-Division :

vii) District :

viii) No of Household :

a	Total no of Mising Tribe household	
b	Total no of ST household	
c	Total no of household	

ix) Total no of BPL house hold :

x) Population :

Sl, No.	Category	Population		
		Mising Population	Scheduled Tribe	Total Population

1	Male			
2	Female			
3	Total			

2. Settlement Pattern:

Sl. No	Pattern	Use tick
1	Agglomerated	
2	Dispersed	
3	Isolated	
4	Others	

3. Transport and Communication facilities:

A.

Sl. No	Distance from the Village:	In Kilometer
i	Nearest motor able road	
ii	Nearest Transport Station	
Iii	Nearest Railway Station	
Iv	Block office	
v	Sub-Divisional Head quarter	

B. Conditions of Road to the village: (Use Tick)

Sl. No	Conditions of Road to the village	(Use Tick)
a)	Foot Track	
b)	Katcha fair weather motor able road	
c)	Katcha all weather motorable road	
d)	Graveled road	
e)	Other (Specify)	

4. Total Area of Village :(In Hectare/ Bigha)

5. Major Crops Grown in the Village:

Season		Name of Crop
1.Kharif	i	
	ii	
	iii	
	iv	
	v	
	vi	
2. Rabi	i	
	ii	
	iii	
	iv	
	v	

6. Main Sources of Drinking Water Facilities:

Sl No	Source	Use Tick
i	Rain Water	
ii	Tank/ Pond	
iii	Stream/River	
iv	Well	
v	Tube well	
vi	Water Supply Scheme	

7. Village Electrification:

(Use tick)

Sl No	Village Electrification	Use tick

i)	Electrified	
ii)	Not Electrified	
iii)	Electrified and Regular supply	
iv)	Electrified but regular supply	

8. Educational Facilities:

Sl No	Educational Institution	<u>Within the Village</u> (Total No)	<u>Distance from the Village</u> (If Not Within the Village)
i)	Primary School		
ii)	Middle School		
iii)	High School		
iv)	HS School		
v)	College		
vi)	Anganwadi		

9. Health Facilities:

Sl No	Health Institutions	<u>Within the Village</u> (Total No)	<u>Distance from the Village</u> (If Not Within the Village)
i)	Sub Centre		
ii)	Primary Health Centre		
iii)	Govt. Dispensary		
iv)	Private Clinic		
v)	Private Hospital		

10. Availability of Health Provider in the Village:

(Use tick)

Sl No	Health Provider	Yes	No
i)	Private Doctor		
ii)	Village Health Guide		

iii)	Traditional Birth attendant		
iv)	Mobile Health Unit		
v)	Asha Karmi /Supervisor etc.		

11. Other Facilities:

Sl No	Facilities	Within the Village (Total No)	Distance from the Village (If Not Within the Village)
i)	Post Office		
ii)	Telegraph office		
iii)	STD Booth		
iv)	Bank		
v)	Pharmacy/Medical Shop		
vi)	Weekly Market		
vii)	Fair Price Shop		
viii)	Agro-service centre		

12. Whether, Agricultural Credit facility is available within the village? (Yes/no)

i) Give details of the following

Sources	Institutions	Use tick, If Within the village	Distance (KM), if not the Within the village
Institutional	i) State Bank of India		
	ii) Assam Gramin Vikash Bank		
	iii) United Bank of India		
	iv) Punjab National Bank		
	v) Self-Help Group		
	vi) Samabay Samittee		

Non-Institutional	vii) village Money-lender		
	viii) others (specify)		

13. Extension service of Agriculture Department:

- a. Do you know your Gram Sevok? Yes/No
- b. Has he visited your village to consult the farming problem? Yes/No
- c. Has he visited regularly in the village? Yes/No
- c. Do you know the Agricultural Extension Officer of your area? Yes/No
- d. Has he visited in the area? Yes/No

14. Whether the village has been affecting by the Flood (Yes/no)

If yes, mention the following-

i)

Sl, No	Item	Total
1	Total Crop area affected during last year	
2	Total home damaged during the last year	
3	No. of Cattle lost during last year	
4	No. of Human life lost	

ii) Whether govt. has provided any compensation against the lost of crop area, home damage, animal lost and human life lost? Yes/No

iii) Whether the villagers have to take shelter outside the village for safety during flood? Yes/No

iv) Whether the govt. provides relief to the villagers during flood? Yes/No

v) Is there any Embracement near the village? Yes/No

15. Whether the village has been affecting by erosion? Yes/No

i) If yes, mention the total approximate area lost during last 10 years.

Total area:

ii) Whether any villagers had to be shifted during last 10 years? Yes/No

If yes, mention the total no of house hold shifted.

16. Nearest River in the Village:

Sl. No	Name of River	Distance From the Village
1		
2		
3		

17. Revenue sources of the Village.....

18. Mention the Socio-Cultural Institutions in the Village:

Sl, No	Name of Socio-Cultural Institution	Total No
1		
2		
3		

19. Religion, professes by the villagers:

- A) Mention the religion: i).....
 ii).....
 iii)

B) Major Religious Institutions:

Sl, No	Name of the Religious Institution	Total No
1		
2		
3		

20. Whether the Village having any tourist place: (yes/no)

If yes, mention the name of places. i)

21. Implementation of Govt. Schemes in the Village: yes/no

Sl. no	Schemes/Programmes	(yes/no)

1	MGREGA	
2	Indira Awaaj Yojana (IAY)	
3	Midday Meal Scheme	
4	Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	
5	Family Oriented Income Generating Scheme of WPT&BC	
6	Infrastructural Development Scheme	
7	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme	

22. Any other related information:.....

Collected by:.....

Supervised by:.....

Date:.....

Date :.....

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

ASSAM INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH FOR TRIBALS AND SCHEDULED
CASTES, JAWAHAR NAGAR, KHANAPARA, GUWAHATI-781022

Research Study on "Problems and Prospects of Agricultural Development in the Tribal areas
of Sibsagar and Golaghat District of Assam"

Year: 2011

Household Schedule:

1. Identification:

- i) Name of the Village:
- ii) Police Station:
- iii) Sub- Division:
- iv) Name of the Head of the Household

Age:	Sex	Caste/Tribe	Education	Occupation	Religion

v) Name of the Informant:

- a) Age:..... b) Sex:..... c) Marital Status.....
- d) Relation to Head of the Household.....

2. Population Profile of the household:

A. Population:

i)	Total population	
ii)	Total Male	
iii)	Total Female	

B. Age group:

Sl. No	Age	Sex	Marital status

	Group	Total	Male	Female	Married	Unmarried
1	0-6					
2	7-15					
3	16-35					
4	36-45					
5	46-59					
6	60-above					

C. Distribution of Population as per Occupation:

Sl. No	Occupation	No. of Population Engage
1	Cultivation	
	Agricultural labour	
2	Govt. Service	
3	Business	
4	Non Govt. Service	
5	Daily Wage Earner	
6	Others	

2. Land Holding Pattern:

Sl. No	Particulars of Land	Total Land (in Bigha)
i)	Total land possessed	
ii)	Total Cultivable land	
iii)	Total area lease in	
iv)	Total area lease out	
v)	Under forest:	
vi)	Fishery :	

3. Type of house of the house hold:

Sl. No	Type of house	Use tick
1	RCC	
2	Pucca Assam type	
3	Katcha Assam Type	
4	Thatched Roofed bamboo made	
5	Chang ghor	
6	Others	

4. Annual Income Pattern of the household:

Sl. No	Head	Annual Income (Rs. in thousands)			
		10000-15000	15000-3500	35000-65000	65000-above
a)	Agriculture				
b)	Animal Husbandry				
c)	Horticulture				
d)	Weaving				
e)	Handicraft				
e)	Fishing				
f)	Wage				
g)	Service				
h)	Business				
i)	Others (Specify)				

5. Total approximate annual Expenditure pattern of the Household:

Sl No	Head	Expenditure Amount in (Rs.)			
		Up to Rs.5000	Rs. 5000-15000	15000-25000	25000-above
1	Food Item				
2	Dress Ornament				

4	Education				
5	Health				
6	Social obligation				
7	Others (specify)				

6. Consumption pattern of the Household:

Sl. No	Item	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never
1	Milk or Card				
2	Pulses or bean				
3	Green vegetable				
4	Eggs				
5	Chicken/meat/Fish				
6	Rice Beer				

7. Asset Holding pattern of the Household:

Sl No	Item	No	Sl.No	Item	No
1	Motor Cycle		8	T.V	
2	Television		9	Radio	
3	Watch		10	Bullock Cart	
4	Car		11	Plough	
5	Tractor		12	Telephone/Mobile	
6	Power Tiller		13	Pump Set	
7	Bi-Cycle		14	Others(Specify)	

8. Cropping Pattern of the household:

Sl. No	Crops	Total Area	Marketable surplus (Yes/No)
1	Ahu/Bao/Sali		
2	Mustard		
3	Mati/Motor Mah		
4	Potato		
5	Sugarcane		
6	Jute		
7	Vegetables		

9. Traditional agricultural practices:

i) Do you practice traditional agriculture? Yes/No

If yes, Give details of the following-

Sl.No	Name of Traditional variety of Crop	Area (Bigha)	Irrigated or not irrigated (yes/no)	Use of manure fertilizer (yes/no)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

ii) According to you, which variety of traditional crop is flood friendly?

Please, mention the name of variety.....

.....

iii. Whether any surplus agricultural product during last year? Yes/No

iv. Name briefly the traditional agricultural implement used by you.

Sl. No	Name of implement	Total

1	Wooden plough	
2	Wooden yoke	
3		
4		
5		
6		

v. Give details of indigenous irrigational instrument.

SL. No	Name of Instrument	Total
1		
2		
3		
4		

vi. Did you use traditional pesticide in your agricultural field? Yes/No

If yes, give details.....

vii. Please, mention the name of manures used by you.

.....

viii. Do you want to continue your traditional agriculture? Yes/No

10. Adoption of Improved Agricultural Practices of the Household:

A. Have you adopted new improved agricultural practices? Yes/No

If yes, give details of the following-

i. Use of HYV seed.

Sl. No	Variety of seed	Total covered area	Collected from-(own or Govt. supply)	Productivity per bigha (moon)
1				
2				

3				
4				
5				

a. Are you satisfied with the productivity HYV? Yes/No

ii. Do you use chemical fertilizer? Yes/No

If yes, give details

a) Application pattern of chemical fertilizer:

Sl. No	Name of Fertilizer	Total consumption	Total covered area	Per bigha
1				
2				
3				
4				

b. Have you consulted with Gram Sevok/ other govt. personnel for using Chemical fertilizer? Yes/No

c. Do you use any bio-fertilizer? Yes/No

iii. Do you irrigate you land? Yes/No

a. If yes, mention the total area covered under irrigation facilities:

.....

b. What type of Irrigation facilities mainly use for cultivation?

Sl. No	Item	Owned/ not owned	Total No.
1	Pump set		
2	Sell Tube well		
3	Man power		
4	Govt. Schemes		
5	others		

c. Did you receive any agricultural loan/assistance from the Govt. to irrigate your land? Yes/No

If yes, mention the amount received

iv. Whether applied any pesticide? Yes/No

a) If yes, Did you use it as per consultation of Gram Sevok/ other govt. personnel Yes/No

v. Have you mechanized your agriculture? Yes/No

a. If yes, give details-

Sl. No	Item	Total
1	Tractor	
2	Power Tiller	

B. Did you receive any assistance / agricultural implement from Government? Yes/No

If no, give details.....

C. Have you any surplus agricultural product to sell during last year? Yes/No

i. If yes, state approximate amount sold in the last year.....

ii. Give details, where do sell your surplus produces? (Use tick)

- a. In the market b. In the Village
 c. To the village Mahajan d. Co-operative societies

D. Whether satisfied after introduction of new agricultural practices Yes/No

i) If no, specify the problems facing by you- (Use tick)

- a) Very expensive than traditional agriculture.
 b) Fragmentation and sub division of land holding.
 c) None co-operation of Govt. official.
 d) Inadequate fund etc.
 e) Possibility of lost of fertility of land.

11. Agricultural finance:

i) Whether agricultural operations are entirely financed by your own resources? Yes/No

a) If no, did you receive any agricultural credit from following sources-?

Sources	Institutions	Scheme	Repayment	Specify loan

			Duration	Amount
Institutional	i) State Bank of India			
	ii) Assam Gramin Vikash Bank			
	iii) United Bank of India			
	iv) Punjab National Bank			
	v) Self-Help Groups			
	vi) Samabay Samittee			
Non-Institutional	vii) village Money-lender			
	viii) others (specify)			

b) If you have received loan, then specify-

i) Whether total amount is spent on agricultural purposes? Yes/No

ii) If no, whether half/ total amount is spent on consumption purposes? (Use tick)

iii) Whether repayment of loan is made in terms of agricultural product? Yes/No

12. Problems pertaining to Agriculture:

A. Identify the Natural problem:

(use tick)

Sl. No	Problem	Use tick	Total area affected (last year)
1	Flood		
2	Drought		
3	Soil Erosion		
4	Sand deposition		

B. Identify the Biological problem:

Sl. No	Problem	Use tick
1	Pests and Diseases	
2	Problem of animals	
3	Poor health of peasant	

C. Identify the Techno-Economic Problem:

(Use tick)

- i) Problem of surplus worker
- ii) Unable to continue irrigation facilities
- iii) Problem of Marketing
- iv) Problem of plant protection
- v) Problem of credit etc.
- vi) Problem of indebtedness

13. Prospects of Allied activities:

a) Specify, the most important and viable allied activities to improve your economic-condition.

Sl. No	Activities	Use tick
1	Poultry rearing	
2	Piggery rearing	
3	Goat rearing	
4	Cattle and Buffalo rearing	
5	Fishing	
6	Others	

b) Do you think self-employment opportunities can be generated through these allied activities? Yes/No

14. Extension service of Agriculture Department:

a. Do you know your Gram Sevok? Yes/No

b. Have you consulted him on farming problem? Yes/No

c. Do you know the Agricultural Extension Officer of your area? Yes/No

d. Has he visited in your area? Yes/No

e. Are you aware of the various schemes for agricultural development? Yes/No

f. If yes, give details of the scheme.....

15. Whether you have been affecting by the Flood? Yes/ No

If yes, mention the following-

i)

Sl, No	Item	Total
1	Total Crop area affected during the last year	
2	Total home damaged during the last year	
3	No. of animal lost during last year	
4	No. of Human life lost	

ii) Whether govt. has provided any compensation against the lost of crop area, home damage, animal lost and human life lost? Yes/No

iii) Whether you have to take shelter outside the village for safety during flood? Yes/No

iv) Whether the govt. provides relief to you during flood? Yes/No

16. Whether you have been affecting by erosion? Yes/No

i) If yes, mention the total approximate area lost during last 10 years.

Total area:

ii) Whether you have to shift during last 10 years? Yes/No

If yes, mention, how many time you have to shift?

iii) Whether Govt. has taken any measures to rehabilitate you? Yes/No

17. Other Economic Activities:

i) Do you engage in following activities?

Sl.No	Item	Yes/No	Total Family Member Engage	Commercial Purpose/ or not
1	Hand loom			
2	Bamboo & Cane Product			
3	Sericulture			

4	Carpentry			
5	Others			

ii) Did you receive any assistance from the Government? Yes/No

18. Health care Facility?

i) Do you think medical service is easily available in case you need? Yes/No

ii) When members of your house hold falls sick where do you generally take the patient?

Sl.No	Institutions	Use tick
1	Govt. hospital	
2	Primary health center	
3	Private Doctor	
4	Village medicineman	
5	Private hospital	
6	others	

iii) Have you administered any vaccinations to your children? Yes/No

iv) Have your family member benefited from Health and Family welfare schemes of Govt.?
Yes/No

19. Main Sources of Drinking Water of the Household: (use tick)

Sl. no	Sources	Use tick
1	Tube well	
2	Pond	
3	Well	
4	River/stream	

5	Any others	
---	------------	--

20. Sanitation facility:

Sl. No	Type	Use tick
1	Open Field	
2	Katcha Latrine	
3	Sanitary	
4	Any Other	

21. Particulars of Savings:

i) Do you have a savings account in a post office/bank/LIC etc.? Yes/No

ii) Do you save regularly? Yes/No

22. Educational Position, Particulars of Students and Dropouts:

i) Educational Position:

Position Sex	Illiterate and Age up to 0-6	Literate	HSLC Passed	HSC Passed	BA/B.co m/ Bsc.	MBBS	MA/ M.com/ Msc	M.Phil/ Ph.d
Male								
Female								
Total								

ii) How many students you have in your family?

Standard	Boys	Girls	Total

Pre-Primary			
L.P School going			
ME School going			
High School level			
College level			

iii. Do you have any school dropout in your family?

Yes/No

Standard	Boys	Girls	Total

23. Govt. Schemes:

Sl. no	Schemes/Programmes	Yes/No
1	Indira Awaaj Yojana (IAY)	
2	Family Oriented Income Generating Scheme of WPT&BC	
3	Midday Meal Scheme	
4	Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	
5	Crop Insurance Scheme	
6	MGNREGA	
7	ASHA	
8	Rajib Gandhi Rural Electrification Programme	

Collected by:.....

Date:.....

Supervised by:.....

Date:.....